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State to Aid Businessmen; 'Attack' Probe Now Urged; Danes End Street Fighting

The World's Day—September 20, 1944

Boston: State to Assist in Postwar Contacts

State assistance for Massachusetts businessmen seeking to contact Washington authorities regarding reconversion problems will be provided by the Massachusetts Postwar Adjustment Committee as the result of action today by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 5.]

Re-equipment of New England's smaller industries with new machinery from Government surplus stocks will be stressed by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, it was reported here today. [Page 2.]

Underage boys with shoeshine boxes have become such a nuisance to servicemen and other pedestrians that Boston police have been ordered to arrest all under 14. Seven were brought to Juvenile Court today, warned, and told they would be fined $5 if they broke the law again.

Worcester, Mass., police and school officials today said that street rioting by "striking" Worcester high school students had ceased, though about 50 per cent of the city's more than 5,000 pupils were still absent from their classrooms. [Page 2.]

Washington: Hawaii Attack Probe Now Urged

An immediate investigation by Congress of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was urged by a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee which declared any inquiry by the armed forces might be "biased." The recommendation was made in letters to Naval Affairs Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia and Military Affairs Committee Chairman May (D) of Kentucky. The Subcommittee consists of Representatives Hebert (D) of Louisiana and Hess (R) of Ohio.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said a shortage of explosives will develop unless recruitment of workers for powder and shell-loading plants is stepped up. McNutt said that while employment in 27 firms manufacturing explosives had increased 5.1 per cent during July, hiring schedules for October call for a 15 per cent increase over August, for December, 20 per cent and for February, 22 per cent over August.

Legislation to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission was favorably reported to the Senate by the Labor Committee to prevent racial and other discrimination in postwar hiring. The proposed legislation would take over where the present Committee, set up by executive order of President Roosevelt, leaves off.

In Europe: Street Fighting Abates in Denmark

Street fighting in Denmark has abated, but Danes are urged by the Free Danish Council to continue a general strike until Sept. 21 in protest against the dissolution by the Nazis of the Danish police force of 12,000 men.

Confiscation of properties of the late Count Galeazzo Ciano and 96 prominent Fascists has been decreed by the Italian Government. Count Ciano was executed by the Fascists Jan. 12 for the part he played in ousting his father-in-law, Mussolini, as dictator.

France may expect a deficit of $1,200,000,000 for 1944, the Cabinet was informed during a budget discussion in which expenditures of $4,000,000,000 and receipts of $2,800,000,000 were predicted.

In Germany, total mobilization decrees have resulted in the closing of eight universities and 43 colleges, and in reduction in terms of 112 others. Thirty-nine more will close after the winter term, teachers and students going into the army or factories.

Male Hollanders between the ages of 16 and 50 have been warned to avoid Nazi police, who are combing villages, towns, and even trains to round up men for compulsory labor service in Germany.

A Jewish brigade has been formed for active operation in a theater of war, the British War Office announced. Jewish organizations have been campaigning for such a force for years.

The famous Luxembourg Gardens in Paris will be reopened to the public as soon as Nazi land mines are removed and artillery shells cleared away.

National: Actors Equity Indorses Merger

The Council of Actors Equity in New York indorsed the merger of 11 unions chartered by the Associated Actors and Artists of America of the American Federation of Labor into one labor organization of 40,000 entertainers.

Named after New Hampshire and Virginia cities, the 10,000-ton light cruiser Portsmouth was launched at Newport News, Va. Its class is equipped with 12 six-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns, and four airplanes.

Americas: Argentina Denies 'Pro-Nazi' Charge

Charges by Bolivia's Leftist Revolutionary Party floor-leader, Ricardo Anaya, in the Party's national convention, that Argentina's administration is "Pro-Nazi" were denied by the Argentine Embassy in La Paz in a statement published in all Bolivian newspapers.

Unscathed by 'Big Willie' New Cruiser Quincy Returns

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winner in an eight-day slugging match with "Big Willie" German shore battery at San Mandrier, near Toulon, France, the U. S. S. Quincy, one of the Navy's newest heavy cruisers, is now at the Boston Navy Yard for overhaul and refurbishing.

Commanded by Capt. Elliott M. Senn of Chicago, the Quincy was the first ship to be fired on by German guns on D-Day, and the first to start the beach saturation firing which preceded the assault troops landing in Normandy. The cruiser went into action with a crew 70 per cent of whom had never been to sea before joining the Navy, 60 per cent of whom were from New England, and 50 per cent of whom were inductees.

Launched in June, 1943, to take the place of the U. S. S. Quincy which was sunk off Guadalcanal in August, 1942, the new cruiser was termed "beautiful" by Captain Senn, who told today of the first combat missions which took the warship into the teeth of enemy fire and brought the cruiser back with a clean record of no damage by hostile fire and no casualties.

Get Army Ashore

First objective of the Quincy on D-Day was to "get the Army safely ashore" said Captain Senn. This was accomplished through constant and thorough pounding of the landing areas. The next few days after the start of the invasion were tense on board the Quincy, said Captain Senn, although action soon brought an air of veteran confidence to the gun-crews.

With the Quincy during the first days of this period was Richard L. Strout of The Christian Science Monitor. "We were delighted to have him with us," said Captain Senn, "his accurate accounts of the action and particularly his broadcast on D-Day plus three helped the morale on ship and brought peace of mind to the

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Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business Office collection—over 500 pounds, call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 15 through 18)—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Needham (District 4) — Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 4) — Tomorrow.

'Golden Market' For U. S. Selling

American methods of business and industry have been flattered by considerable imitation in Russia, but the United States never has made the most of its opportunities in informing the Russian people of its amenities and achievements.

Far more is being done by Britain—through films and publications of various kinds—to inform Russians about itself than Americans are attempting.

Ways in which the United States could promote the good will of Russians to the interest of all concerned are examined by Edmund Stevens, just back from Russia, in an article to be found on the First Page, the Second Section.

Tobin Reveals $20,000,000 Postwar Plans

Details of a tentative $20,000,000 postwar construction program for Boston, embracing several new and some previously announced projects, were made public today by Mayor Tobin.

The public works project drawn up by the Postwar Public Works Programming Committee, headed by William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the City Planning Board, includes two refuse incinerators, scheduled for construction in 1946, and the building of a new Meridian Street Bridge at the cost of $2,000,000, for 1946.

Also included are plans for the reconstruction of the Warren Avenue Bridge in 1948, at a cost of $1,500,000; the reconstruction of the Marine Pier and Head House in South Boston; a new fire station in West, Roxbury; and $4,800,000 of reconstruction on old streets.

Details Not Ready

Final financial details of the six-year program have not been consummated as yet, the Mayor stated, but he indicated that approximately two-thirds of the money would be made available through bond issues, and one-third directly from the tax levy.

A $1,250,000 viaduct from Long Island to Moon Island in Squantum is slated for early construction, with ample approaches giving direct land connection with the Long Island institution. This project will require legislative authority.

New buildings at Long Island, including a new women's dormitory and a utility building, and new buildings for hospitals are contemplated at a cost of $1,575,000.

The program also includes substantial appropriations for equipment in the early years of the program for the Public Works Department and for annual recur-

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British Drive Traps Nazis in Holland; Allies Probe for German Weak Spots; U. S. Unit Starts Military Rule in Reich

Allies face difficulty of finding Germans to whom civil authority can be entrusted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RÖTGEN, Germany, Sept. 20—First experiment in the application of military government to occupied German territory is working fairly well, so far, but has already revealed the serious problems ahead in directing civil affairs within the Reich.

The main difficulty is that of finding any local German officials to whom authority can be entrusted. Another major problem is that of determining who are the agents left by the Nazis.

Here in Rötgen a military government detachment of the United States First Army has been functioning since Sept. 15.

The unit is under command of Capt. John M. Tapers of Tallahassee, Florida. It expects to move shortly to Monshau, administrative center of this district.

When Rötgen was taken, it was found that many of the 1,800 inhabitants had fled. In particular, all Nazi Party members, as far as could be ascertained, had evacuated the district.

Evacuation Ordered

The Gauleiter of Cologne-Aachen Gau had ordered evacuation of the entire civil population, and documents have been found indicating that the Nazi Party which planned the evacuation threatened to impose the capital penalty on the spot to anyone refusing to obey the order.

Despite this pressure, many civilians did not leave their homes in the frontier region, both around Rötgen and farther to the north and east near Aachen. This independence appears to show a significant weakening of the Party's power in the last stages of the war.

The fact that all avowed Nazi Party members had left the district simplified the civil affairs task in one sense. But great difficulties remained.

No Serious Violations

A Civil Service veteran who has remained was appointed temporary Burgomeister at Rötgen and is still serving in that capacity. Although civil authorities are ruling the town, the surrounding district is under strict military government.

Curfew requires the entire populace to remain indoors between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. They are, of course, forbidden to make

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Associated Press

Bound From Brooklyn to Berlin

"This is it," shouts Sergeant Leroy Luce of Brooklyn, N. Y., as he stands proudly astride of what he's been told is the border line of Belgium and Germany, near Aachen.

Armies on enemy soil smash against Nazi third line of defense in grimmest conflict.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY INSIDE GERMANY, Sept. 20—To follow the advancing battle front across the border of Germany and deep into the Siegfried Line is to come to grips with war at its grimmest.

Not since Normandy has the conflict been as bitter. In fact, what is happening here is that the Allied armies have smashed up against Hitler's third line of defense.

The first was the Atlantic Wall: Beach defenses into which the Germans had built their strongest weapons of defense and on which they based their main hopes of preventing an Allied invasion of the Continent.

The second was the German line around the Allied beachhead in Normandy. Both were breached by the British, Americans, and Canadians, but only after tremendous efforts and by concentrating overwhelming infantry and armored forces against the Germans.

Siegfried Line Pierced

The Siegfried Line has been pierced—and soon will be shattered—in the same way. But Allied strategy is exactly the opposite of what it was in both those two earlier battles.

The landing on the Normandy beachhead was achieved by focussing an Anglo-American amphibious attack on a single small stretch of beach: A bare score of miles out of the whole continental coast line of more than 1,000 miles in length. Literally, a breakthrough out of Normandy into France came when Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley hurled the whole weight of the United States First Army against the Germans on a narrow front at St. Lô.

The contrast between the strategy employed in both those cases and in the present Allied offensive against the Siegfried Line is almost complete. Instead of concentration, dispersal is the keynote. The Siegfried Line is being attacked simultaneously from the Netherlands all the way down to Switzerland.

Far from packing everything into a single blow, the Allied Chiefs of Staff have chosen to punch here, there and everywhere, with infantry, armor, and airborne troops, seeking a weak spot for a final and decisive breakthrough.

Right-Flank Air Attack

That is the meaning of the paratroop and air-borne attack along the Rhine and in Holland. Just when Hitler had concluded American penetrations of the Siegfried Line north of Trier and east of Aachen constituted the main Allied thrust, he is confronted away off on his right flank with a movement, by air, which seriously threatens his whole position if it isn't met.

Despite armored opposition, the British advanced swiftly across

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Secret orders disclose German plan for next war—Soviet advance imperils Riga.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A substantial number of German troops face entrapment in Holland.

In 48 hours the British Second Army has thrown a 50-mile cut-off wall across the eastern end of the country. The Second Army has united with paratroopers near Nijmegen on the Rhine and apparently is battling to join with other sky-borne fighters 10 miles farther north, near Arnhem.

The Germans are fighting desperately to hold open roads and waterways for their troops in western Holland, but their efforts avail little. At the same time, a steady flow of men and supplies continues to reach the Allied positions.

Thus the Allied operations in Holland are achieving three of the purposes they set out to achieve. First, great striking power is being assembled for a smash around the end of the Siegfried Line into the Ruhr. Second, costly losses are being inflicted on the enemy. And third, the Germans are being compelled to disperse troops and matériel to an almost tissue-paper thinness over a wide area.

To illustrate the latter point, enemy reinforcements and aircraft are being speeded to Holland in force instead of to the battle areas between Aachen and Trier, where the main Allied blow evidently is being struck and where fanaticism and desperation are proving once again an unequal match for superior numbers, superior equipment, and a superior cause.

Meantime, a new Allied penetration of German territory is reported north of Aachen near Maastricht; further gains have been made by General Patton's men in the Metz-Nancy region, where, incidentally, the Nazis are said to be using flying bombs, and an easing of the Allies' mounting supply problems looms as a result of the capture of two more ports. All German resistance has ended in Brest, and presumably only a few snipers remain to be routed in Boulogne.

However, added evidence that the German military caste regards defeat in a battle or in a war as only an interlude in its struggle for world domination is provided by the publication of a copyrighted dispatch in the New York Herald Tribune today of secret instructions now being distributed to Nazi-minded officers of the Wehrmacht. The orders bluntly tell the officers to save themselves because Germany needs them for a third world war.

On the Eastern Front, Finland has moved closer to war with Germany by breaking relations with three remaining Nazi puppet regimes—Hungary, Croatia, and Slovakia—while a great new Russian drive is rolling the Germans back steadily in Latvia and threatening the quick fall of Riga.

In the war against Japan, the two southernmost islands of the Palau group are almost completely in American hands, and Mitchell medium bombers are taking full advantage of their newly won base on Morotai in the Halmaheras to knock out Japanese defenses in the southern Philippines.

Soviet-Finn Relations Offer Test for U. S. Diplomacy

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — American diplomacy may soon be up against two problems concerning the Soviet Union. These questions are held to be particularly important since each is capable of influencing public opinion for or against American co-operation with Russia after the war.

The first problem revolves about the Russian armistice terms handed to Finland. The second concerns the future joint administration of Austria and Hungary by Americans, Britons, and Russians.

Rightly or wrongly, a certain section of American public opinion never has lost the sympathy for Finland which came into being during the Russo-Finnish "winter war" of 1939-40. This feeling of friendliness persisted even when it became apparent that the Finns were giving the Germans substantial help against the Russians and thereby against all the Allies.

This fact has been recognized by the State Department and is one of the reasons why this country waited so long before breaking off diplomatic ties with Helsinki. It is for this reason that the

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LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP) — The Russo-Finnish armistice was signed in Moscow Sept. 19. In a radiocast to the Finnish people, Acting Premier Baron Ernst von Born said the terms included:

1. Withdrawal by the Finns immediately to the 1940 border.
2. Petsamo to be relinquished by Finland.
3. The Porkkala peninsula and a "fairly large land and sea area" to be leased to the Soviet Union for 50 years.
4. Airdromes in southern and southwestern Finland to be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Allies.
5. The Finnish merchant fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Allies.
6. The Finnish Army to be placed on a peacetime footing.
7. German forces in Finland to be disarmed.
8. Finland to pay the Soviet Union an indemnity of $300,000,000 (American) over a period of six years. The Acting Premier described the terms as "the harshest in Finnish history." He added, however: "We must try to build up our future on what is left for us. We are Russia's neighbor and must always take this into account."

Dewey Centers Attack On 'Indispensable Man'

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20—Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, is at last carrying his battle against the "indispensable man" bluntly and directly to the door of the White House.

He is challenging at every point the theory of not changing horses in midstream and is delivering so much frontal fire on the whole conception of the fourth term that it will, he believes, force President Roosevelt into open contest.

The New York Governor is thus taking up the gauntlet which Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters have laid down. He is zestfully picking up with both hands the issue which the leading Democratic spokesmen have declared to be the basic center of the fourth term's justification: The proposition that the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt is indispensable to the welfare of the United States.

No speech with which Mr. Dewey thus far has charged the jury of American voters has aroused such manifest interest and enthusiasm in his audiences as his attack in force on what he terms "the danger of one-man government in a free country."

The vigor and directness of his assault, the citing of a long string of exhibits of intra-Administration disunity and the naming of names of high officials involved: Mr. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Henry A. Wallace, Jesse Jones, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Charles E. Wilson, Donald M. Nelson, "who

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Text of Governor Dewey's address in Portland, Ore.: Page 10.

Leaves Turned in Book of Memories As Kibitzers Watch Street Derailing

As if sidewalks along Summer Street weren't congested enough as it is, scores of kibitzers today were pausing on the curb to watch workmen dig up streetcar rails which have been hidden there for 20 years.

For some, the operation is just of passing interest, but for others, particularly the old-timers, the sight of the rusted rails brings back a flood of happy memories, that is, if memories of riding in a clattering streetcar in downtown Boston can be called pleasant.

"Well, you know, now," said one grandmother with an Irish brogue, "it wasn't so bad, now. Particularly in the summer when they had thim open cars. It gave you a chance to window shop from a grandstand seat."

It has been 23 years since the last street car lurched around the corner at Washington Street and rumbled on down Summer Street to the South Station. Service on this branch of the Boston Elevated system was discontinued on November 13, 1921, some 50 years after the line was opened.

One middle-aged man, watching a pneumatic drill operator being thoroughly "shaken down," wryly commented that it reminded him of how he felt when, as a youngster, he had his first streetcar ride down Summer Street.

They call people who watch such operations as this kibitzers, but in this case verbal suggestions are stifled by the vibrant chatter of huge pneumatic drills as they probe the macadam for the old rails.

It is estimated by George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner of Boston, that there will be salvaged approximately 50,000 pounds of rails from the old Summer Street roadbed.

Noose Tightens on All Fronts

Air Drives Pace Landing on Palau

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

UNITED NATIONS FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 20—When American Marines landed on Palau last week they climaxed a daring aerial softening campaign staged from this war theater.

Actually the Palau operation began Aug. 25 when the 13th Air Force under Maj. Gen. George Strett—part of the Far Eastern Air Force—was assigned to the task of softening up the former major Japanese naval base on Palau.

Palau first came under attack when a naval task force hit major installations late in March. Again late in July, a cover naval task force mounted aircraft which threw the weight of its attack against Koror Township, the cement airstrip at the Peleliu airfield, and other primary targets.

Mass Bombing Attack

But Palau continued to be giving concern, and it was decided to employ a mass bombing attack from land-based aircraft.

Two months earlier a force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur had taken Wakde Island, after an

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Pacific Blitzkrieg Isolates Japanese

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sept. 20—Just as Allied armies have cut in behind German forces in France, so repeated amphibious attacks in the Pacific have circled heavily defended Japanese island positions and left the defenders helplessly isolated.

This is the blitzkrieg technique as applied to island warfare. It is spectacular in distance, rather than speed.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur estimated his Morotai attack has cut off 200,000 Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies. To these may be added nearly 2,000,000 which have been left behind in New Guinea.

Two Reasons for Attack

There are probably between 50,000 and 100,000 Japanese in the Bismarcks and Solomons, and perhaps 100,000 in the Marshalls and Carolines.

Some may wonder why General MacArthur has gone in to the Palaus, which are 1,900 miles from Japan, when his forces already hold positions in the Marianas, on Guam, Saipan, and Tinian, which are some 600 miles closer.

Palau operations probably were

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Ruhr Push Forecast By Holland Junction

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 20 — Union of the British Second Army with Allied air-borne troops is the prelude to a major Allied offensive around the northern tip of the Siegfried Line from the Eindhoven area of southeastern Holland.

In all likelihood this offensive will come very quickly. For the great American air-borne army which Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton has sent into Holland has demonstrated its ability to hold open vital roads and communications centers in the face of fierce enemy resistance.

The Allied master plan would seem to call for the combined forces in Holland to crash into Germany's vital Ruhr area and then perhaps link up with Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army driving through to the Rhine from the Aachen area. In this way the whole industrial heart of Germany could be threatened.

Forces Can Fan Out

The forces now in Holland also can fan out northward and cut off big coastal units of the German Army, preventing escape rem-

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Western Front:

Rhine Straddled By Allied Armies

Massive forces of British Army and air-borne troops straddled the lower Rhine in Holland five miles from Germany, in position for a great new invasion of the Reich around the upper end of the Siegfried Line.

British Second Army armor now is merged solidly with parachute-glider soldiers dropped near Nijmegen on the Wall Rhine. The

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Small N. E. Plants Seek Surplus War Machinery

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Re-equipment of many of New England's small industries with new machinery out of the Government's surplus stocks will be pushed by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, S. Abbot Smith, one of the five directors of this Federal unit at Washington, reported here today.

Mr. Smith, who is President of the Thomas Strahan Company of Chelsea, an old wallpaper concern, and Vice-President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, noted that very little new equipment had come into the small plants of this region during the war, and that they had got along by using Yankee ingenuity.

"Surplus property disposal is very important to small business," he said. "We want to see that small business gets its share of the Government surplus, to see that it is broken down into small lots and extensively advertised, so that every little fellow has a chance to know what is being sold and to obtain what he needs."

Mr. Smith spoke particularly of machine tools. Release of such equipment is now starting under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, while the SWPC is also taking a hand in a minor way.

In addition, many surplus materials, raw, semi-finished, and fabricated, will be available. Mr. Smith said the SWPC wanted to prevent their being grabbed up in great lots, so that small business would have its opportunity with them.

While all such aims of the SWPC are, of course, national in scope, Mr. Smith pointed out that New England has one of the greatest concentrations of small industry in the country and is more than commonly dependent on its small plants. Out of a total of 16,000 industrial concerns in this region, 15,200 have 500 employees or less. Five thousand employ less than six workers. Anything that affects small plants, he commented, is vital to New England.

An idea for promoting the adoption of new products by small concerns, which originated with Richard C. Cooke, of Boston, Regional Director of the SWPC, has been taken up by the National smaller war plants organization, Mr. Smith reported.

This plan is to examine the 45,000 enemy alien patents thrown open for American use, screen them out to see which are suitable for small plants, and then hold public exhibits at which small business can actually see the new products and new processes.

Besides this source, the Government has developed many new things, and the SWPC takes the position that everything developed with Government money should be made available to small business.

These exhibits will be like those which were put on by Federal agencies at the opening of the war to encourage small plants to go in for war orders. The first will be held in New England, and once the pattern is set, displays will be extended over the country.

Filene's

Real Parisians come to Boston—as dolls!

See them! Admire them! Own them!

2,000 real-life replicas from the

Famous Paris Collection of Ravca Dolls

M. Bernard Ravca,
the famous Paris dollmaker,
in our Third Floor Toy Shop this week

M. Ravca is more than an ordinary dollmaker—he is a world-famed sculptor of dolls, noted for the fine character studies in the faces of the dolls he creates. You'll marvel at the real-life expressions of joy, suffering, suspicion, calm resignment. His collection of peasant dolls representing people from the war-torn, war-invaded countries is superb. M. Ravca uses real people for models—many of them his friends. An authority on native costumes, M. Ravca dresses his characters true to type and period. In addition to being a dollmaker extraordinary, M. Ravca is a world traveler, lecturer and French artist.

Just listen to this: You may expect to see among the Ravca dolls—dolls representing political figures from the continent—dolls after the Hollywood great and famous. And, of course, hundreds and hundreds of the Ravca famous peasant dolls from all the countries of Europe. Then there's the little Paris peddler woman; the Neapolitan organ grinder, the Mexican dolls, the North American Indians, cowboys and cowgirls and countless more.

Doll collectors and fanciers,
don't miss this notable doll exhibit.

EXHIBITION AND SALE
OF RAVCA DOLLS all this week
in Filene's Third Floor Toy Shop.

Farm to Play New Role In Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—A stronger Massachusetts, agriculturally speaking, when the peace comes, in which Bay State farmers not only will have greater production and marketing opportunities, but who will take more part in civic affairs, was envisaged by speakers today at an all-day meeting of state-wide agricultural organizations and leading farm officials in Horticulaural Hall.

Various phases of agricultural planning for peace were discussed by four well-known authorities followed by general discussion of the topics covered.

"Our wartime expansion has taken place in such a constructive way that Massachusetts agriculture will emerge from the war stronger than when we entered," said Prof. George W. Westcott, Extension Economist, Massachusetts State College.

Better Production Methods

"Although our machinery and equipment may be more worn, we have expanded, by and large, without unduly increasing overhead equipment such as buildings. We are, by necessity, farming with less labor."

"We have made more progress in beginning to improve our better farm lands. This means that we have increased production efficiency during these war years faster than ever before. On top of all this we have strengthened our financial position by reducing indebtedness materially."

Emphasizing the interdependence of agriculture and the rest of society, Professor Westcott urged seeing to it that everyone who is willing to work gets a job at reasonable wages.

Must Have Broad View

"We must realize the magnitude of our productive powers," he concluded. "We cannot get ahead by trying to nail things down. We can only get ahead by recognizing that we are in a dynamic age. We must use the panoramic approach rather than the keyhole approach."

Touching upon the business climate in which farmers will operate when the war ends, Prof. Stanley F. Teele, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, pointed out that the Massachusetts farmer today depends upon two things: What he does himself in the way of better production and improved markets, and what other people do, meaning the business communities in the State.

"Since this is a deficiency area," he said, "most of the Massachusetts farm output is marketed right at home, and what the farmer needs for his prosperity here in Massachusetts is a good steady strong demand for his products at reasonable prices."

A forecast of what Massachusetts agriculture may expect in the way of Government services and controls, when the war ends, was given by Milton C. Allen, Secretary of the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

"It is estimated by proper authorities," Mr. Allen said, "that 85 per cent of the factors affecting profit or loss in business and agriculture are under governmental control today." As a whole, he added, farmers are in favor of control if it is carried out in a businesslike, fair, equitable manner, and by people who understand the needs of agriculture.

Role of Veterans as Farmers

The effect upon Massachusetts agriculture of the return of war veterans was outlined by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Warning against an all-out exodus of returning veterans to the land, Mr. Webster said that "nothing could be more unfortunate for the veterans, for agriculture, or for our national economy.

"There is room in Massachusetts," he said, "for 5,000 new farmers, under certain conditions. There is room for perhaps 12,000 or 14,000 parttime farmers, and there is room for thousands of returned veterans who might be engaged in cleaning and draining land with modern equipment, servicing of tractors and farm equipment, and in other forms of services dependent on farms for a living."

"I certainly hope that no returning veteran will use his reserve and credit to purchase a farm without due consideration and preparation.

City Club Revives All Its Activities

The Boston City Club will soon resume its dining facilities and other activities which were suspended this summer. A vote of 300 members at an executive meeting last evening resulted in the decision that this famous old Hub organization should make every effort to get back on its former footing in spite of financial setbacks.

A nominating committee was chosen to select officers for the coming year. The fiscal year was changed so that instead of beginning Jan. 1, it now will begin Oct. 1. Dues will remain unchanged at $60 annually. The Nominating Committee is Fernald Hutchins of Dedham, Earl C. Park of Andover, Roswell Phelps of East Dedham, and Myron C. Pierce of Wellesley Hills.

The City Club, whose clubhouse is on Ashburton Place near the State House, was founded in 1904 by the late Edward A. Filene, the late James J. Storrow, and Bernard J. Rothwell.

Lifelike Dolls and Their French Maker

By a Staff Photographer

Bernard Ravca Displays Part of His Collection

This dollmaker, whose French peasant dolls have become famous during the five years he has been making and showing them in this country, is at Filene's this week. The top photograph shows two of the five large-size dolls he has made and to which he expects eventually to add a sixth—one of himself. The lower picture is of M. Ravca explaining the fine points of a Breton fish seller and a Bearnais shepherd.

Famous Ravca Dolls on View; Sales Go to French War Relief

Bernard Ravca, French maker of lifelike dolls, is exhibiting 1,500 of his creations at Filene's this week. He has 3,600 dolls in his collection, but there is only room here to show a part of it.

For the past five years Mr. Ravca has been exhibiting his dolls in principal cities throughout the United States and giving the money realized to the Fighting French organization. He came here originally at the behest of the French Government in 1939 to exhibit his dolls at the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

All the dolls are now for sale at prices which range from 85c up to $1,500 and the profits continue to go to French war relief. M. Ravca declares he dislikes the thought of selling some of his creations. "They are more than dolls," he says, "they are replicas of friends, scenes from my own life, and I do not enjoy parting with them."

His talent seems to be at its best when he is making French peasant dolls. He models the faces of Norman fisher folk, a shepherd from Béarne, a pair of Paris gossips, with a sure hand. It is plain that these are the people he knows and loves. He has models of famous international figures as well.

However, numbers of Ravca dolls have found their way into famous American doll collections. Shirley Temple has 462 of them. The French Research Foundation of Beverly Hills, Calif., founded by actor Charles Boyer, has acquired 36 of the peasant dolls.

These dolls have won for their creator 39 medals, prizes, and awards. Two nearly life-size figures—the woman from Normandy, the man from Brittany—won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

M. Ravca and his American-born wife, the former Frances Diecks of Cohoes, New York, now have a studio in New York City. They hope to open their own doll museum in Washington, D. C., somewhat after the fashion of Madame Tassaud's waxworks in London or the Musée Grévin in Paris. Mrs. Ravca is a dollmaker also.

The collection now includes dolls typical of every nation, groups from opera, ballet, Shakespeare, the movies, and the war. The dolls M. Ravca is making these days are of an unbreakable plastic material which he has worked out for himself. Some made while he was still in France have faces made of breadcrumbs treated with chemicals to give them permanence, but M. Ravca says that American bread, though better for eating, is not good for doll-making.

His doll sculpture he learned, he says, from practice and his own ingenuity. He fully intended to become a doctor, but one thing led to another—specifically, handkerchief painting led to dollface painting—and the continuing and growing demand kept him at his dolls for good.

War Ballot Eludes Sailor Who 'Escaped'

Boston Election Commissioner William A. Motley is perplexed. He doesn't know where to send a certain official absentee war ballot.

Originally it was sent to a sailor at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Station. The Navy mail clerk sent the ballot envelope to the county jail, which promply returned the ballot to Boston with the envelope marked "escaped."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight followed by partial clearing on Thursday. Not so cool tonight with the lowest temperature about 65. Somewhat warmer Thursday. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair tonight except cloudy with considerable fog along the coast. Thursday partly cloudy. No important temperature changes.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight becoming partly cloudy Thursday. No significant temperature changes.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight with no important temperature changes, becoming partly cloudy on Thursday with somewhat higher temperatures. Considerable fog over the southeast portion tonight and early Thursday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight becoming partly cloudy Thursday. Fog along the coast tonight and early Thursday. Somewhat higher temperatures Thursday.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight becoming partly cloudy Thursday. Little change in temperature tonight, somewhat higher temperatures Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:54 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet. Thursday, 2:16 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Cambridge Collection

"Clothes-for-Russia" will be collected in Cambridge by City trucks under the direction of William R. McMenimen, Superintendent of Streets, on Friday, Sept. 22. Last week's storm seriously hampered the scheduled drive for last Thursday. Securely tied and labeled bundles should be on the curbing by 9 a. m. The main collection depot is located at 77 Mt. Auburn Street, near Harvard Square.

School Strike In Worcester Quieting Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—Though police and school officials both stated that the Worcester high school "strike" situation was "pretty good," approximately 50 per cent of the city's 5,300 secondary students today continued to "cut classes."

Thomas F. Power, Superintendent of Schools, stated that about 3,000 out of some 5,300 high school students in the four city high schools continued to remain out of their classrooms. Mr. Power explained that the School Committee yesterday in a meeting made arrangements to give a hearing to a committee of students consisting of two each from each of the four schools.

The School Committee stipulated, however, Mr. Power pointed out, that these eight students would have to be pupils who have remained in their classrooms during the period of the "strike." He heard this morning, but said he would not recognize a group of 10 "striking" students who were appointed at a meeting in Elm Park from the group of dissidents who still remained outside school doors.

Capt. John J. Kalagher, Chief of the Detective Bureau of the Worcester Police Department, stated that there were no demonstrations today by students and declared that the situation was "very good." He added that the radio talks by teachers and pupils last night and the measures taken by police would quiet things down.

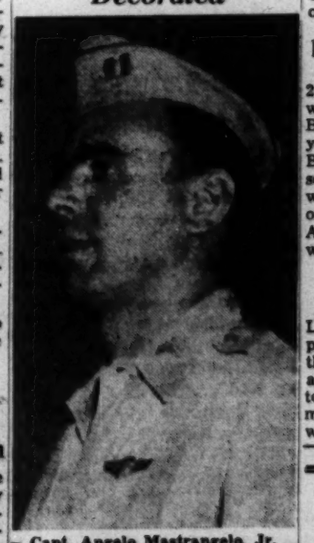
He said that the 10 students taken by the police yesterday after rioting on the city streets have all been cited for an appearance next Tuesday at the session of the Juvenile Court in the District Court Building. Captain Kalagher said he thought that police would not be "hard" on the youths and they probably would be let off with a warning.

In the very near future, Superintendent Power added, a private hearing has been arranged between the School Committee, the Superintendent, and a recognized school group, in which grievances may be officially aired.

He also redeclared that a large group of boys not connected with the high schools are still fomenting trouble among the students. Mr. Power said that police had told him that some of these older boys have police records. He said he was unable still to determine the reason for the older boys stirring up trouble.

Superintendent Power also flatly denied making statements verbally or statements attributed to him wherein he charged that Worcester high school teachers had abetted the striking pupils. He said that a subcommittee of teachers has had a request in before the School Committee for some time seeking more pay for longer hours.

Decorated



Capt. Angelo Mastrangelo, Jr.

Revere Flight Surgeon attached to the 775th Bombardier Squadron now stationed in Italy, who recently was decorated "for meritorious achievement in aerial flight while participating in sustained operational activities against the enemy."

Hurricane Repairs Held Subject to Price Ceilings

To protect property owners located in the areas devastated by last Thursday's hurricane from being overcharged for the repairs they must have done, Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator, Office of Price Administration, emphasized today that such repair work is subject to price ceilings.

"Prices charged for repairing the damage done by the hurricane will be closely watched by the OPA," Mr. Shoup said, "and enforcement action will be taken against builders and contractors who take advantage of the emergency to charge exorbitant prices.

"Property owners should report to local boards or to State OPA offices in New England any instances in which they believe they have been overcharged for repair work. Before having the work done, they can always check the prices given them by a builder or contractor in his estimate with the applicable maximum prices by contacting OPA boards in their communities.

As of March, 1942

"Ceilings for property repair work are frozen as of March, 1942. Builders or contractors may charge no more than they charged for the same type of job in March, 1942, or no more than their offering prices during that period."

Mr. Sharp also stressed the fact that insurance settlements for property damages are based upon established ceiling prices, and that a great loss would be suffered by property owners if they paid higher than ceiling prices in order to conserve their properties.

The Regional Administrator said that prices charged to builders and contractors for materials used in repairing the storm damage also would be checked.

Meantime, offers of assistance and actual aid to those caught in the path of the hurricane continued to pour in. They ranged from proffers of Federal disaster loans and the extension of consumer credits to help from Nazi prisoners and the rescuing of tropical beach birds blown northward from southern climes.

Loans to assist those who desired rehabilitation of property damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, when and if normal credit was not available, are offered by the Boston Agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

John J. Hagerty, Manager of the local agency, after consultation with the Board of Directors of the Disaster Loan Corporation, supplemented the announcement made by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

It is recognized, Mr. Hagerty said, that many home owners, farmers, and others are able to finance the repair of their properties independently of Federal assistance. If, however, for any reason this cannot be obtained, then the individual should immediately contact the Disaster Loan Corporation, 10 Post Office Square, Boston.

Simultaneously, Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, announced that since the hurricane has created an emergency affecting a substantial number of the inhabitants of the stricken area, an exemption from Regulation W, entitled "consumer credit," would be given to extensions of consumer credit to finance the repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or lost in those portions of the First Federal Reserve District as were affected by the storm.

In the ordinary case, Regulation W requires that the maturity of a loan of $1,500 or less to repair a house shall not exceed 12 months, unless otherwise excepted.

May Be Extended

However, under the exemption announced today by the Federal Reserve Bank, the maturity of a loan to repair the damage to a house in the hurricane area may extend beyond 12 months to whatever date may be agreed upon by the lender and the borrower.

Meantime, several hundred German prisoners of war, now quartered at Camp Edwards, will be used within a radius of 25 miles of the Camp to aid in rehabilitation work. Communities receiving such aid will be under supervision of the Army, and will be required to furnish supplies and tools necessary for the work.

Blown northward from their southern homes on the breath of the hurricane, hundreds of water and beach birds were being rescued today by agents of the Massachusetts State Conservation Department. Some of the birds were of such rare variety that field agents reported to Chief Conservation Officer Lloyd M. Walker that they had been unable to identify them.

The involuntary visitors included black skimmers from the shores of Venezuela, golden plovers, and willets. Rescue of these water birds, blown inland, was necessary because they were unable to take off from the grassy areas in which they found themselves, although they can fly with ease from water and sand bars.

Tobin Reveals $20,000,000 Postwar Plans for Boston

Continued from Page 1

ring items of major equipment for the Fire Department.

Important major thoroughfare improvements now being planned by the State are not part of this program, neither are proposed expenditures from the George Robert White Fund.

Additional projects include the remodeling of Ladder 8 fire house; the reconstruction of the Blakemore Street bridge in Roslindale, and financial allotments each year for six years for certain recurring types of construction, such as new streets, traffic islands and circles, new sewer construction amounting to $645,000, the extension and relaying of water mains, and reconstruction of elements of the park roadway system.

Projects under the jurisdiction of the Park Department involve completion of the traffic oval at Brookline Avenue and Park Drive, together with a $550,000 new playground development program. The School plans contemplate additions to the Trade School and Boston Technical High School and the enlargement of the vocational garage at Brighton High School.

The program has been developed by the Programming Committee which is composed of Mr. Parker, Wilbur Davis, Chief Engineer of the Transit Department; Philip T. Desmond, Chief Engineer of the Traffic Commission; George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works; James J. Mahar, Superintendent of Construction of School Buildings; Frank J. Murray, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

Salvage Drive Continues With Record Collection

Boston's regular monthly salvage drive progressed into its third day today as record collections were made on Monday and Tuesday in the City's first 10 wards.

A total of 363,890 pounds of paper and 111,200 pounds of tin cans have been collected in the first 10 wards thus far compared to 315,530 pounds of paper and 105,980 of tin in a corresponding period last month.

Forty-nine wastepaper contributors were the happy recipients of circus tickets yesterday following drawings by the Boston Salvage Committee. Throughout the week, a total of 220 circus tickets will be offered to persons labelling their contributions by the Aleppo Temple of the Shrine for the Hamid-Morton circus which opens Sunday at the Boston Garden.

War Bond winners for Monday's collection were Bette Ann Moriarity of Charlestown, B. Devaros of the South End, Mrs. Jessie E. Carney and Miss Helen E. Jensen of the Back Bay.

Boston Engineer Honored

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—The New England Waterworks Association's Dexter Brackett Memorial Medal this year goes to Thomas R. Camp, Boston sanitary engineer, for a scientific paper on hydraulics of water distribution. Presentation of the Medal was made at the Association's 63d annual meeting which opened yesterday.

Mrs. Luce to Speak

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) Conn., will make one appearance in Massachusetts during the Republican campaign, to give a speech at Worcester late in October, the Republican State Committee announced today. Details will be announced later.

Sales Managers to Meet

"V-Day—Then What?" is the subject to be discussed by Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at the first meeting of the autumn season of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 28, at the Parker House.

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Legion Urges U. S. Join World Peace Association

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP) — The American Legion today advocated participation by the United States in an association of free and sovereign nations backed by "whatever force may be necessary" to prevent future wars.

The pronouncement approved by the organization's annual convention also called for pressing the war to unconditional surrender of our enemies, and stated Germany and Japan must be occupied and disarmed permanently.

In accepting the resolution put forth by the Legion's Foreign Relations Committee, the convention asked for places at the peace table for veterans of the two world wars, and suggested elimination of cartels without injuring U. S. foreign business.

Urges Military Training

The Legion urged immediate enactment of a universal military training law.

A resolution adopted at the convention suggested that Congress approve legislation providing that "every qualified young American" should receive 12 months of Army or Navy training "at an age least apt to disrupt his normal educational and business life."

It recommended that such a statute become effective when the Selective Service Act expires, and that the program of military instruction be "integrated with the academic education" of the young men.

The delegates, indorsing the report of the Legion's National Defense Committee, also called for American retention of control of "such Army and Navy bases as may be deemed necessary for national security."

Would Keep Navy

The convention declared the Navy should be maintained in strength sufficient to meet successfully "any probable combination of hostile fleets," and opposed "the loss of control to other nations or the scrapping of any of our first-line ships."

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal told the Legion "It may be cheaper to remain armed than to fight wars," and proposed prevention of future wars by universal military training, maintenance of a strong Navy, and national knowledge of world problems.

At the same time he asserted in a prepared address that although the end of the European war is in sight there remains "a man-sized job disposing of the Japanese."

Also approved were resolutions advocating continuation of the National Guard and R. O. T. C., a comprehensive system of aeronautical education, an extended nationwide airport building program, and preservation of the nation's Merchant Marine.

The Legion urged the Government to take steps to assure expansion of the nation's international air commerce.

Support Free Enterprise

Support of the free enterprise system "with Government control limited" in the postwar period was urged in the national employment program adopted by the legion.

The employment program demanded "prompt and sympathetic administration of the American Legion G. I. Bill of Rights with 'red tape' eliminated."

In the rehabilitation program approved the Legion opposed what it said was American Red Cross practice of releasing the nature of a discharged veteran's disability to local chapters. A spokesman said the Legion believed "leaks" of such information frequently interfered with re-employment of veterans.

An educator and a top-ranking industrialist told the Legion that the men now in the armed forces should be given every consideration in the nation's postwar plans.

The educator, F. L. Schlagle, President of the National Education Association, asserted they should have a part in deciding whether a compulsory military training law should be enacted.

Robert M. Gaylord, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that industry's No. 1 job was to help the returning servicemen "become just as productive as possible," to find a spot for new skills, and to help the able and disabled regain old ones.

Approving the report submitted to the 26th annual convention by the Committee on Americanism, the Legionnaires urged Congress to abolish the War Relocation Authority and turn control of all Japanese in America over to the Army.

Adopt Resolution

They called upon the WRA to halt relocation from the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center of Japanese 18 years or older who expressed a desire for repatriation to Japan or who refused to pledge allegiance to the United States.

The legion proposed to prohibit all immigration after the war until unemployment in the United States shall have dropped to 1,000,000 or lower and veterans shall have been afforded opportunity for jobs.

The Legion repealed a resolution passed at the Omaha convention last year censuring Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York for alleged misuse of the Congressional franking privilege. The matter has since been subject to investigation by a special Legion committee.

Keeps Up With Her 'Boys'

Wide World

Schoolteacher Wins Flying Credits

Miss Frances Brown, Dayton, Ohio, teacher, took up flying to be able to talk "intelligently" with her "boys," many of whom are now flying overseas. She has 70 hours to her credit, and has just gone back to her classes with an aerial cross-country trip on her report card. Here Miss Brown is shown beside an Aeronca at the plant at Middletown, Ohio, which produces the planes. She wants to know how they're made as well as how they fly.

Strikes Force Two U.S. Mines To Close Down

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Officials of the Solid Fuels Administration said last night two Government - seized bituminous coal mines have been shut down by new strikes. They pointed out that the Smith-Connally Act forbids anyone to promote a strike against the Government.

The officials said that members of the United Mine Workers—miners rather than supervisory employees—walked out at a mine of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company near Beckley, W. Va., and a mine of the Ford Motor Company near Stone, Ky.

The latter mine is actually operated by the Eastern Coal Corporation, which the officials said is an operating company leased by Ford.

The officials said that in the Kentucky case, they do not know the cause of the strike. In the West Virginia case, they said the miners struck after a foreman, who is a former miner, was demoted to digging coal on the ground that there was an oversupply of foremen in the mine.

The Government has taken over nine more bituminous coal mines tied up by supervisory employees' strikes. The total now is 73.

Tribute to Knox

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Frank Knox was praised as one of the greatest secretaries the Navy has ever had in an address by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan before the American Legion convention.

Presenting the Distinguished Service Medal of the Legion to Mr. Knox's widow in honor of her husband, Mr. Sullivan said that during Mr. Knox's administration the Navy rose from third place to "by far the most powerful aggregation of ships, planes, equipment and personnel in the naval history of the world."

Lewis Asks Nation's Miners For Full Control on Wages

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20 (AP)—John L. Lewis today bade the nation's mine workers to give him unswerving support in the 1945 wage negotiations as they did in 1943 and 1944, because, he said, "we are going to carry on. And how!"

"And," continued the President of the United Mine Workers in closing the union's biennial convention, "if there are any in this country who do not like that and want to shed tears over it, let them begin to shed them now."

Mr. Lewis also delivered a parting convention sally at labor leaders, who, he said, "accept political favors when the labor movement of this country exists only for the political crumbs that fall from the tables of the mighty. When that time comes the men who maintain these unions have a right to turn these supine rascals out."

Just before adjournment the convention approved a committee report setting forth the demands to be made upon the soft coal industry for a new contract next spring. The No. 1 demand, the basic rate increase, was left, however, to determination later by the Union Policy Committee.

Other announced objectives include a work day shorter than the prewar schedule, inclusion of most supervisory and technical employees under the contract at stated salary rates, and certain free equipment.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes demanded to know of Mr. Lewis today "whether you as President of the United Mine Workers of America propose to live up to your long-vaunted role of abiding by your contracts," and the U. M. W. convention in reply termed Secretary Ickes' remarks "an insult to every mine worker in the nation."

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New Play at the Plymouth—Incoming Films

Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory In 'The Perfect Marriage'

By L. A. Sloper

From one angle, Samson Raphaelson's new play, "The Perfect Marriage," is a smart comedy. From another viewpoint, it is a penetrating study of a critical moment in a marriage. Either way, it is a bright spot in a season that had been pretty dull until it arrived. A large audience received it gladly at the Plymouth Tuesday evening.

The play is probably not for everybody. The young won't care for it because they won't understand it. Its humor is not the brittle wit, in the Noel Coward manner, that Mr. Raphaelson has hitherto aimed for. It is more subtle. The conversation on the surface is commonplace. Its implications are conveyed by overtones, by significant inflections, by what is not said.

Jenny and Dale Williams, after a decade of apparently successful marriage, are politely considerate, deferring to each other's wishes. But underneath this courtesy is an unadmitted awareness that romance has vanished, there is no more glamour, the bloom is off.

* * *

Dale, the masculine appeaser, would let the situation take care of itself. Jenny, the feminine perfectionist, insists on coming out with the truth, and compels her husband to admit it. The rest of the play is a two-and-a-half hour spat, but the marriage is finally saved after skirting the rocks.

The path of the comedy is dotted with revelatory incident and detail. Jenny and Dale celebrate their tenth anniversary alone at home, pretending they prefer it that way. When their friends call, they get rid of them quickly in order to be by themselves. Just as it looks as if they might recapture that first fine careless rapture, their nine-year-old daughter barges in. How many marriages have been spoiled by the ubiquitousness of offspring, however beloved?

Eventually these parents learn, the hard way, that the romantic dreams of early youth, although beautiful, are illusory, and that a more solid and more permanent foundation must be laid.

A play of this type requires of course something special in the way of acting, and this has been provided by Miriam Hopkins and Victor Jory in the principal roles, and by a small company of exceptional quality.

Miss Hopkins is a charmingly inconsequential and ruthlessly blunt Jenny. She projects that feminine ratiocination which seems so infuriatingly illogical to the masculine mind, but which so often turns out to have a peculiar unreasoning reasonableness of its own.

Mr. Jory's Dale is the essentially masculine reagent, kindly, a good husband and father, but a little arrogant mentally, and secretly contemptuous of women's work outside the kitchen and nursery.

* * *

Martha Sleeper plays sensitively a divorced woman who contributes much to the clarification of the marital problem by revealing that her independence, economic and moral, has brought her only loneliness and unhappiness. The scene between her and Dale is effective, though it may be too frank for some tastes.

Joyce Van Patten, who was so good in "Tomorrow the World," does the brattish child with a sure touch, but not without betraying a slight tendency to that exaggerated self-confidence which mars the work of so many child actors.

James Todd and Helen Flint are expertly amusing as a lawyer and his wife who force their cynical advice on Dale and Jenny, respectively. Evelyn Davis is a suitably alive but unobtrusive maid.

Mr. Raphaelson, who directed, will undoubtedly see the necessity for doing something about the usual third-act problem. His final curtain is very deft, but it is too long postponed by needless talk.

'The Perfect Marriage'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Cheryl Crawford presents "The Perfect Marriage," a new play by Samson Raphaelson, directed by the author, setting by Oliver Smith. Sept. 19-30. The cast:

Rosa ..... Evelyn Davis
Jenny Williams ..... Miriam Hopkins
Dale Williams ..... Victor Jory
Mabel Manning ..... Helen Flint
Addison Manning ..... James Todd
Gloria Endicott ..... Martha Sleeper
Helen Williams ..... Joyce Van Patten

Holman's Print Shop

At Holman's Print Shop is an entertaining and informing miscellany of prints.

The various items are presented with the informality which prevails here. The print is treated with due respect but without exaggerated esteem. It is picked up for reference to a hobby, a special study, an ornament. It may be a portrait of an historical worthy, a botanical plate, an illustration from an early geography. It may be a silhouette, a leaf from a manuscript.

Currently there may be seen subjects of sport by Thomas Sutherland who executed these aquatints with skill and beauty. Originally the aquatint was meant to produce an effect of water color, and indeed so the Sutherland prints do.

There are large views, one by Bennett of Niagara Falls, and small scenes of British life in colored lithography. There are engravings by Thomas Nason and lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. There are also etchings by Lalanne, Pennell, Ernest Roth, and a variety of maps. D. A.

© United Artists

Jennifer Jones, Shirley Temple, Claudette Colbert
In "Since You Went Away," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

A third week has been added to the engagement of "Men to the Sea" at the Wilbur, carrying it now through Saturday, Sept. 30.

'Since You Went Away,' 'Janie' Due

"Since You Went Away," David O. Selznick's first film since "Rebecca," and his longest and most elaborate except for "Gone With the Wind," comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The cast contains seven stars—Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten, Jennifer Jones, Shirley Temple, Monty Woolley, Lionel Barrymore, and Robert Walker. The production was directed by John Cromwell. The story comes from the book by Margaret Buell Wilder.

In general the film is described as a picture of an American family on the home front, the women and children whom the soldiers and sailors left behind. War plants and their women workers, victory gardens, soldier dances, canteen work, the crowded trains, the passing seasons, and the celebration of the traditional holidays are some of the things that are touched upon.

* * *

'Janie' at Metropolitan

Joyce Reynolds plays the title role in the screen version of the play "Janie," which comes Thursday to the Metropolitan. Edward Arnold plays the harassed publisher father of Janie, and Ann Harding is cast as her mother. Robert Benchley plays the role of a perennial bachelor, and Clare Foley is Janie's younger sister. The film apparently follows the main outlines of the plot of the play, about how the father was trying to get a new printing press, and how he thought his young daughter had ruined his chances until he learned otherwise.

The other feature will be "The Last Ride," a melodrama about black market dealings in rubber. The cast includes Richard Travis, Charles Lang, Eleanor Parker, Jack La Rue, and Cy Kendall.

* * *

'Mask of Dimitrios'

Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre, Zachary Scott, Faye Emerson, and Victor Francen, head the cast for "The Mask of Dimitrios," the murder mystery melodrama which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The film is based on the story by Eric Ambler. The production was directed by Jean Negulesco.

The other feature will be "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," a musical romance featuring Elyse Knox, Henny Youngman, and Freddie Rich and his orchestra.

* * *

'Casanova Brown' Stays

A second week is starting today at the Keith Memorial for "Casanova Brown," a distant derivative from the stage farce, "Little Accident," with Gary Cooper and Teresa Wright to play the leading roles. Frank Morgan, Patricia Collinge, and Anita Louise are in the cast. The other feature, which also continues, is "Mademoiselle Fifi," a story of the Franco-Prussian War, with Simone Simon, Kurt Kreuger, and John Emery in the principal roles.

* * *

Lena Horne at RKO Boston

Lena Horne and Cootie Williams and his orchestra will head the stage show at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The film will be a new Sherlock Holmes picture, "The Pearl of Death," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as Holmes and Dr. Watson.

* * *

Gabin at Exeter

"The Imposter," with Jean Gabin, Richard Whorf, Ellen Drew, and Allyn Joslin will be seen at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The other feature will be "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret." Starting Sunday the main feature will be "Between Two Worlds," with Paul Henreid, John Garfield, Eleanor Parker, and Sydney Greenstreet. The other film on the bill is still to be announced.

On the Stage

The revival of "Robin Hood" at the Shubert has been postponed a day, to open now on Tuesday evening. This will leave "Our Fanny" at the Colonial as the only opening for Monday night.

In New York the information is that "Our Fanny" will be renamed "The Odds on Mrs. Oakley" before it arrives in Manhattan. Teddy Hart, Bruce MacFarlane, and Morton L. Stevens, it is said, are going into the cast.

'No Way Out'

"No Way Out," a new play by Owen Davis, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert at the Plymouth for two years beginning Oct. 16, on its way to New York. The cast includes Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne, and Marjorie Gateson.

This booking involves the moving of "Rebecca," the Theater Guild subscription play which had been announced for the Plymouth, to the Shubert.

Incidentally, "No Way Out" is the third opening now scheduled for Oct. 16. The other is "Harriet," at the Colonial.

Guide to Recent Films

BRIDE BY MISTAKE — Light farce-comedy about heiress who masquerades as secretary to make sure suitor cares for her for her own sake. Drinking scenes.—M.

CASANOVA BROWN — Farcical story on familiar theme, but with some sophisticated touches, about estranged couple who are brought together by their baby.—M. Y.

GIRL WHO DARED — Routine mystery melodrama, too talky, slight romance, homicide galore.—M.

GREENWICH VILLAGE — Good backstage musical of period of 20 years ago, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

IMPATIENT YEARS — Romantic farce about young couple who, after year's separation, renew memories of brief courtship and decide not to go through with divorce plans.—M. Y.

MLLE. FIFI — Story of Franco-Prussian war, showing predicament of loyal Frenchmen of 1870 to be similar to that of their descendants in 1940-44. Heavy, sincere melodrama. M. Y.

PORT OF 40 THIEVES — Program melodrama about scheming woman who doesn't hesitate at murder to get possession of missing husband's estate.—M.

SAILOR'S HOLIDAY — Rowdy farce.—M.

SEVENTH CROSS — Story of man who escaped from pre-war German concentration camp and gradually recovered faith in his fellow human beings. Some harrowing details but in general well done.—M. Y.

SILVER CITY KID — Unscrupulous mine operator thwarted by bright cowboy in melodramatic and comic Western.—M. Y. C.

SOUL OF A MONSTER — Feminine fiend foiled in the season's silliest shocker.—M.

STRANGERS IN THE NIGHT — Depressing mystery play about mentally twisted woman who lives and hesitates to kill.—M.

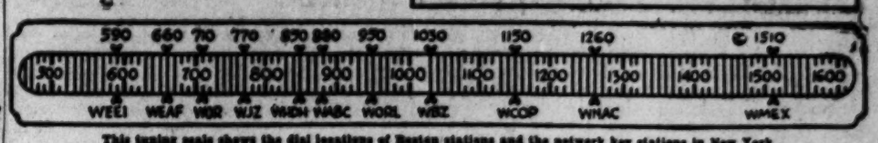
SING, NEIGHBOR, SING — Congress of radio hill-billy entertainers.—M. Y. C.

THUNDER ROCK — Impressive British-made fantasy showing how defeatist recovers his faith in the slow advance of civilization.—M. Y.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Interview	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports comments
4:15	Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cardinals baseball	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory Gardening
4:45		The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Cardinals baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Cab Calloway Or
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	'Inside MGM': int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger and Bobby
5:45		Music; Industrial Talk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Musical program	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	K. Ivers; Swingeopaters	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	See Jan Forrestal, talk	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Brown's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Salon Orchestra	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger: western drama	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch		Front Line Headlines	Bill McCune's Orch.	Dance Time
8:00	Allan Jones, with Woody Herman Or	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North": comedy mystery drama	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Drama with Joan	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	Carol Bruce; Harry Sosnick; Henry Youngman	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls": drama		Stop That Villain: quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		"My Best Girls": drama		Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Dancing in the Dark"
9:00	Frank Sinatra; J.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Copland: Music for the
9:15	Blondell, guest	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	Theater
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Dance orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy stars in	Classical Album; News
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"World Without End"	
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Local sports
10:15	Don Giovanni	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	"The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": drama	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Rob't	"The Symphonette," with	starring Phil Harris	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
10:45	Armbruster's Orch	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge		Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Senator Robert Wagner	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Frankie Carle's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Weather; Bump Hadley	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Bob Strong's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: dr.	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Bob Strong's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	"The Buccaneer"	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Portescue,	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord; songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Easy Rhythm"	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody, with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Playhouse"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley; organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Studio program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Klick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Parade of Stars	Musical Variety Show	Curtain Time, with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	'Portia Faces Life'	Jimmie Grant, songs	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sk	Cardinals baseball	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Talk	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; 'Melody in Sky'; songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports comments
4:15	Newscast	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Back to School"
4:30	Vets' Information	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory Gardening
4:45	Help Wanted; news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Cardinals baseball	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sam Kaye's Or.
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn";	Chick Carter; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:30	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:45		Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jean Collins, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Terry's Tunes	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	American Girl Philharmonic Orchestra	'Charlie Chan'; mystery drama with Ed Begley	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.			Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Natural science talk
8:00	"Suspense"; Merle Oberon; Bischoff	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley; E. Blore; K. Young, mc	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	"Tom 'n' Abner"	First Nighter; Vocal Performance; Variety	Sunny Skylar, songs	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30		America's Town Meeting		Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		Is Political Action		Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	Committee an Asset or Liability to Democracy?	Mule Hall; Geo. Murphy; Garry Moore	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Handel's "Water Music"
9:15		Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Screen Test"	
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orchestra; drama	soloists; orchestra	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album: Handel's "Water Music"
9:45	"Corliss Archer"			Alfredo Antonini, cond	
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Venuta; P. Van Steeden	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Silver Nocturne		Well-Known People; talk	"Lest We Forget"
10:30	Larry Douglas;	Joe E. Brown and 'Stop or Go'; quiz	News Drama; music; guest speakers	Parade; Music	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	Joan Roberts			Music; Weather	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Radio Newsreel	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	"Viva, America!";	Fishermen's program	News; Elmer N. Eddy	Shipstead & Johnson;	Day's End; music
11:45	Fernando Alvarez	Musical pgm.; News	Weather; Bump Hadley	Ice Follies	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Bob Strong and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Bathing Beauty," Esther Williams, Red Skelton. 2:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 3, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:17, 3:04, 5:51, 8:38. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:59.

Kenmore—"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 12:22, 5:52, 9:12. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman. 1, 4:20, 7:46.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:06. "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Modern—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:50.

Orpheum—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10:10. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Paramount—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 10:40 a. m., 1:41, 4:42, 7:34, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:28, 3:29, 6:30, 9:17.

SeaVay—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Sensations of 1945," 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 7:50.

State—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:05. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 12:55, 4:40, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan." "Easy Life," "Passing Parade," "Co-ed Sports," "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue," "Film Vodvil," "Desert Wonderland," "Girls, Girls, Girls," latest cartoons and other shorts.

Telepix—"This Man Dewey," "Tras," "Musical Movieland," "Colorado Rockies," "Bronte Sisters Biography," "Little Lulu," Digest of World News, Color Cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Once Upon a Time," Carey Grant, Janet Blair. 3:45, 6, 9:20. "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Double Indemnity," Edward G. Robinson, Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Sensations of 1943," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowell. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. Regent "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Fighting Sea Monsters."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Song of Nevada," Roy Rogers. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. 2:30, 6:30, 10:10. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 2, 5:20, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner: "This is the Life," D. O'Connor, Susan Foster. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.

Cleveland Circle: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Leave It to the Irish," J. Dunn, W. McKay. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

University: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "The March of Time." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:41, 9:31. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 2:08, 7:58.

Park: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Gamblers' Choice," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 2:30, 8:15. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

Mystic: "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. C. Naish. 2:12, 7, 9:49. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 3:48, 8:27.

Auditorium: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.

Maplewood: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:16, 7:16. "Moon Over Las Vegas."

Orpheum: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige.

Strand: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 3:11, 8:36. "Silent Partner," William Henry. 2:11, 7, 10:02.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick.

Fellsway: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Martha Raye. "Men in White," Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Selected Shorts."

NATICK — Colonial: "Mr. Skeffington," Claude Raines, Bette Davis. "Seven Days Ashore," Allan Carney, Wally Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol.

Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.

Alhambra: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Charlie Chan's Chinese Cat."

Strand: "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Follow the Leader," Leo Gorey, Hants Hall.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. "The Contender," Buster Crabbe.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat Obrien. 2:05, 7:50. "Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Carole Lombard. 3:28, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Irene Wynn.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Navy Way," Jean Parker. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. **Coolidge**: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Selected short subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "March of Time's-British Imperialism, 1944."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Oresteil Perkin' Mama." Ruth Terry, Bob Livingston. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Devil with Hitler."

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC8, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.84 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—4:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Sons of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. "The First Mrs. Fraser." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; talks; music. VCL4, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd SUPER COOPER WEEK
International Pictures, Inc. presents
GARY COOPER
TERESA WRIGHT
in "Casanova Brown"
Frank Morgan • Anita Louise
CO-HIT
"MADEMOISELLE FIFI"
SI

N. H. State Debt Cut Again; Dividend Tax Revenue Off

The Week In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20 — New Hampshire's net State debt on July 1, at the end of the last fiscal year, was $4,980,244. The State debt has been on the decrease since 1937, when it reached its peak.

A major factor in reducing the net debt has been the decrease in the Highway Department's outstanding bonds. This obligation has decreased from $7,240,616 in 1937 to $2,674,368 on July 1 this year. Liquor profits and race track revenue have been the other two major factors in the reduction on the net State debt.

The total State bonded debt as of July 1 was $12,840,000. It is interesting to note that total State disbursements totaled $7,591,104 in 1924 and $20,366,956 in the 1943 fiscal year.

New Job for Secretary

Gov. Robert O. Blood has named his Secretary to an important State post. William C. Chamberlain, Secretary to the Governor since the latter took office on January 3, 1941, has been appointed Administrator of the State Unemployment Compensation Division and has been unanimously confirmed by the Executive Council.

In his new post Mr. Chamberlain takes the place of Richard S. Rolfe—also a Blood appointee—who resigned to take charge of veterans' claims under the G. I. bill of rights in New Hampshire. Mr. Chamberlain, prior to becoming Secretary to Governor Blood, was associated with the University of New Hampshire and was co-author of an authoritative volume on the political history of New Hampshire.

One Tax Income Cut

The State Tax on interest and dividends will total $599,755 this year, slightly less than the $647,000 collected from this source last year. This tax is collected by the State in behalf of the cities and towns. After deducting the small cost of collection, this money is turned over to the communities from whose citizens it is collected.

While Manchester will get the largest portion of this income, $71,522, many towns will receive much more per capita than any of the cities. Peterboro, for instance, will get $19,000; Exeter, $15,000; Claremont, $14,000; Hanover, $13,000; Hancock, $12,000; and Dublin, $11,000. The tax is assessed against all persons having an income of more than $200 a year from dividends and interest. The tax rate is 3.03 per cent on all income over $200 from these sources.

War Ballots Flow In

One out of every six of the war ballots sent out by Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State, has been received back for recording in the November election. To date more than 17,000 war ballots have been sent out by the Secretary of State. It is estimated that 20,000 New Hampshire residents in the service are eligible to vote by war ballot. Mr. Fuller has the returned ballots under lock and key and on election day they will be turned over to towns and wards throughout the State for recording.

Hits Betting on Races

"Money which goes into horse racing does not make for better farms, better industry, increased savings, and sound family life," according to Harry Carlson of Meriden, Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the 2nd New Hampshire District.

"Yet only by building on these things as a firm foundation can we have a better and more prosperous State whose people can afford to pay taxes and will see to it that we get our money's worth for such taxes." Mr. Carlson warns that the track has a dangerous grip on the State's social and governmental life.

Mr. Carlson says the track has "purchased" the support of "decent people" in a "pernicious way." He points to the large financial contributions made by the track to charitable organizations in the State and the $57,000 provided last year by the track for the support of country fairs in the State.

"Did you know that we could wipe out our entire bonded State debt, which dates back to the trying times of depression, if the money bet on horses during the last 18 days of the summer meeting at Rockingham Park had been put to this use?" asks Mr. Carlson.

For Job Changes

"We are not interested in stripping the New Hampshire labor market of essential workers, but all of us are vitally concerned in doing all we can do to encourage the migration of less essential workers to the labor shortage areas where their strength and skills can be used to the best advantage of the war effort," declares Mrs. Abby Wilder, State Director of the War Manpower Commission.

Mrs. Wilder says war workers are shying away from essential production centers because of their desire to find peacetime jobs now; the inevitable readjustments and cutbacks in war production caused by changing military requirements and the demand for extensive resumption of civilian production.

Heavy Apple Loss

New Hampshire's 1944 apple crop suffered a loss of possibly 25 per cent during the hurricane last week. The $2,000,000 apple industry sustained damage that may run to $500,000. It is estimated that 200,000 bushels of apples were shaken from trees during the high wind. The largest damage was done to McIntosh apples, which were just ready for picking. There will be some salvage from the shakeoffs, chiefly for cider and jams and jellies. The fruit that was not picked up at once will be a total loss.

Cabot Given High Post In Readjustment

Naming Powell M. Cabot of Dedham as Executive Director of the Massachusetts Postwar Readjustment Committee, to succeed James W. Culliton, who has resigned, Governor Saltonstall today enlarged the scope of this committee to provide assistance for Massachusetts business concerns in contacting Washington authorities in connection with reconversion problems.

George F. Hines, head of the Boston Newspaper Salvage Committee, was named by the Governor as tSate Readjustment Representative in Washington.

Mr. Cabot, who is the unpaid executive director of the Massachusetts Industrial and Developmentment Commission, with which the Postwar Readjustment Committee is now to co-operate closely, will receive an annual salary of $7,00 i0n his new post. He will resign his present $6,500 position with the War Manpower Commission, as of Oct. 1.

Mr. Hines, who will serve as an intermediary between Massachusetts industrial concerns and government agencies ,including the Army an dNavy, will be permanently stationed in Washington, with an annual salary of $6,000.

"Through his," said the Governor, "we expect to provide, not only Massachusetts businessmen, but labor leaders, with a department to be used in carrying out their problems now and after the war."

The Governor recalled that original groundwork for the agency was established at a meeting with Massachusetts Rerpresentatives in Congress and Senator David I. Walsh.

The Postwah Readjustment Committee's activitiec will be financed through a $50,000 approprirated made avaliale two years ago.

The Governor expressed confidence that theagency would prove an invaluable aid in the mbnths of reconversion ahead, but emphasized that it is not a permannt State board and could be abolished by the next Governor or legislature.

Roxbury Brothers Spot Movie Double, Win $500 in Bonds

Two Roxbury brothers, Anthony and Patrick Peroni, 15 and 13 years, respectively, today are $500 richer after having successfully identified "George Heisler," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star Spencer Tracy's double in the new picture, "The Seventh Cross." "Heisler" was "in character," incidentally, that being the name assumed by Mr. Tracy in the picture.

"Mr. Heisler" was recognized yesterday by the two boys not far from Boston Common after he had roamed the downtown area—a $500 prize in War Bonds awaiting anyone who could step up to him and disclose his identity. The visit of the movie double was arranged by the local M-G-M offices. The two boys were taken to the Ritz Carlton Hotel afterward and treated to a steak dinner.

According to the two boys their own form of "double or nothing" search yesterday for a long time turned out to be nothing. Then, along about 3 o'clock when they were thinking of walking back to Roxbury, the boys spotted "Mr. Heisler" not far from the baseball field on the Common.

The boys have decided to make their mother, Mrs. Elsie Peroni, a gift of $100 and place the remaining $400 in the bank—"until I'm 25, when I figure I might need it," the provident Tony explained. Given up, too, was young Patrick's personal longing for a bicycle as his share of the profits in their now well-turned-out adventure.

They Commanded the Quincy

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of Cruiser in French Invasion

Capt. Elliott M. Senn of Chicago, left, skipper of the cruiser, is shown talking over the record of the Quincy with Commander Martin L. Drury, executive officer, of Jamestown, R. I.

Unscathed by 'Big Willie' New Cruiser Quincy Returns

Continued from Page 1

families of the officers and men who knew then that we were coming through the engagement without losses."

Hottest spot that the Quincy found herself in was in the support of the Southern France invasion when 100 miles of beach were patrolled and objectives destroyed as requested by the Army.

This was where "Big Willie" came into the picture in a big way. Existence of this battery on a peninsula jutting several miles into the sea was no surprise to Captain Senn who was supplied with maps showing all known fixed objectives before the invasion.

Thorn in Side

For eight days "Big Willie" was a thorn in the side of the Naval vessels supporting land forces invading Southern France. The 14-inch guns far outranged the 8-inch batteries of the Quincy, and yet the cruiser sailed close to shore in order to bring its guns to bear on objectives back in the hills which the Army needed to have destroyed.

As the warships changed positions during the attack a stock salutation on intership communications was "Big Willie—will he hit or will he miss?" Captain Senn related.

Finally the continuous pounding of the Naval guns, plus a land attack from the rear, brought the German strongpoint into our possession.

Submarines and E-boats were no problem to the Quincy, explained Captain Senn as he paid high tribute to the work of the destroyer and PT boat screen which never allowed the small enemy boats to come within range of the cruiser.

Both at Normandy and Southern France German airplanes attacked, usually at dawn or dusk. The numbers were few, however, said Captain Senn, and several were shot down by the antiaircraft guns of the Naval vessels.

One phase of the Southern France fighting was the necessity for silencing shore batteries along harbors which were otherwise in the possession of Allied Forces. Three such forts were silenced and surrendered directly to the spotter planes from the Quincy, said Captain Senn.

Practically all targets were unseen to the gun crews, who fired far back into enemy-held territory, the Captain continued. He added that only on preparatory invasion fire, when the beaches were the targets, could the direct results of their fire be seen.

Directed by plane spotters, however, continued the skipper, the Quincy's gun silenced fixed batteries, sought out and destroyed enemy command posts, tank columns and troop concentration. The "shooting was good" said Captain Senn, and "our destruction of objectives certain."

Nearest miss from gunfire was from "Big Willie," said Captain Senn, who told of the projectile carrying away the antennae between two masts of the Quincy before landing in the water 30 feet away.

Dump Fighting

Wettest firing was during the attack on the forts of Cherbourg. So accurate and continuous were the German attacks, said the captain, that the forward crews in the 44 mm. gun positions who have steel safety shields encircling their batteries, the men were in "bathtubs" as splashes from the shells landing 40 feet below filled them with water.

Neatest navigation by Commander Monroe B. Duffil of Boston, navigator, was in a 12-mile passage into a harbor west of Marseilles where the coastal batteries had to be silenced to allow the port to be used as a supply base. Fifty mines were exploded during the passage by minesweepers, while the Quincy kept on her accurate course.

Most interesting mathematical stunt was related by Commander Martin J. Drury of Jamestown, R. I., Executive Officer, who told of the computation of the time from the flash of "Big Willie" until the shell was due to land. Crew members would spot the flash and then watch until "here she comes" became "there she goes."

Boston to Hear Bricker and Kerr

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts campaign activities will be stepped up sharply this week end when Republican and Democratic state conventions will be held, with Gov. John W. Bricker, G. O. P. Vice-Presidential nominee, and Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma serving as keynoters, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic conclaves.

Ohio's Governor Bricker, accompanied by Mrs. Bricker, will arrive in Boston at 6:40 a. m. Saturday, after a tour of Maine on Friday. Governor Kerr, who was keynoter of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, will arrive either late Friday or early Saturday morning.

Governor Bricker will be making his first New England visit since he won the Vice-Presidential nomination. In Maine, he is scheduled to speak at the Portland City Hall, give railway platform talks at Lewiston and Waterville, and climax his Pine Tree State visit by a speech in Bangor at a meeting at which Gov. Sumner Sewall, Governor-Elect Horace A. Hildreth and Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine will also speak.

Directly after arriving in Boston, Governor Bricker will go to Hotel Statler where he and Mrs. Bricker will occupy the Presidential suit. They will breakfast with friends.

At 9 a. m. the Ohio Governor will hold a press conference. At 9:45 a. m. he will leave for the Republican convention opening at Tremont Temple at 10. After delivering his keynote address at 11:30, he will go to the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 12:45 p. m., where he will speak briefly.

He will leave Boston at 2 p. m. On his way west, he may stop briefly in Connecticut.

It is understood that Governor Bricker will return to New England later in the campaign. Visits to Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., are already being contemplated.

The Democratic convention will be held at John Hancock Hall, opening at 10 a. m. Prior to the convention a press interview is planned with Governor Kerr, who will leave for the West directly after his keynote speech.

The Democratic pre-convention dinner on Friday night will be held at the Hotel Statler. Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and members of the state ticket will speak.

A Republican pre-convention dinner will be held in the same hotel, with the Middlesex Club as host.

Speakers include Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Governor Saltonstall, nominee for United States Senator, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, nominee for Governor, and Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County and nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The Republican Resolutions Committee will hold a public hearing tomorrow at the Old Boston Room, Parker House, from 3 to 5 p. m. to receive proposals for the Party's state platform, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attlebore, President of the Senate, is expected to be named chairman of the 40-member Committee.

A similar hearing will be held by the Democratic Resolutions Committee on Friday at 10 a. m. at the Hotel Touraine. Bernard J. Killion, Boston attorney, will preside at this hearing.

V-Day Prayer Services Planned

On the day Germany falls, services of thanksgiving and prayer will be held each hour on the hour at the Arlington Street Church, 351 Boylston Street, the Rev. Mr. Dana McLean Greeley, minister, announced recently. It the announcement comes early in the morning, services will begin at 9 o'clock and continue throughout the day.

A United Nations' service of consecration and celebration will be held in the church on the Sunday evening after V-E Day. Dr. Frederick Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Associaiton, will preach. Participating in the service will be Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Minister Emeritus of the Arlington Street Church, the Rev. William B. Rice of Dover, the Rev. Bradford E. Gale of Salem and the Rev. Mr. Greeley.

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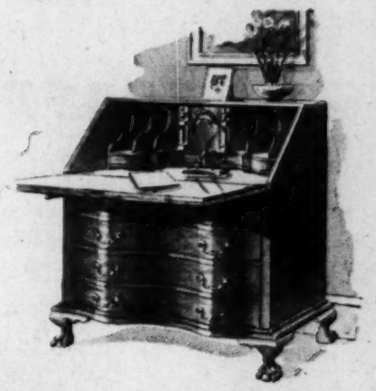

The designer of the original Governor Winthrop desk knew what he was doing. He fashioned a graceful, practical desk with plenty of drawer space and plenty of working space. This version by Pray's has typically authentic interiors and is generously proportioned throughout—a full 38" wide. Mahogany veneers and mahogany have been used with skilled craftsmanship. You may see it on Pray's sixth floor.

$89.50

TREMONT STREET AT PARK ST. SUBWAY - BOSTON

U. S. Treasury Citation Honors Bay State Mutual Saving Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 20 —For purchasing more than $1,000,000,000 worth of war bonds in the last five bond drives, Massachusetts' 191 mutual savings banks received a special citation from the United States Treasury here last night at the 27th annual convention of the Savings Banks Association.

In making the citation, F. Winchester Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, complimented the savings banks upon the promotion of thrift in their communities during the war. In each of the five bond campaigns, he pointed out, savings banks had invested in more bonds for their accounts than all the individuals in the State put together.

High spot of the bond buying by savings banks came in the Fifth Loan when their purchases totaled $257,101,000, Mr. Denio stated.

Leadership Assumed

These do not include the war bonds sold by these institutions to the public, he explained. His citation address to 1,200 bankers concluded as follows: "In many cities and towns where the local war finance committee chairman is a savings bank official, the banks have assumed leadership right from the first war loan drive down through them all.

"The savings banks of this State have indeed earned the respect and admiration of the people they serve. And for a great job well done, the Treasury Department, through the War Finance Committee of Massachusetts, expresses its gratitude by means of this citation."

Governor Saltonstall congratulated the savings banks on their splendid record and outlined the need for a well-planned building program in the postwar years.

Interest Jump Forecast

Higher interest rates at the close of the war were predicted by Dr. Ivan Wright, Professor of Economics at Brooklyn College, who said that it would not be surprising if interest rates "went back to the high levels of the early twenties when long-term Government bonds yielded 4 to 5 per cent."

"You will hear it said," he told the bankers, "that the Government will keep interest rates low in order to keep Government debt servicing costs down. But the Government will ultimately comply with economic conditions as they are, rather than the economic conditions complying with the Government."

At the business sessions of the Association the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. President, Charles J. Bateman, Jr., Somerville; First Vice-President, C. Rodgers Burgin, Quincy; Secretary, Louis S. Finger, Andover; Treasurer, Thomas W. Symons, Greenfield.

Bay State and U. S. Co-operation Called Preventative of Serious Railway Strike

Commenting on the end of a general strike on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system, Chairman Saul Wallen of the New England War Labor Board said today:

"A complete tie-up of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway lines would have been a strike against war production, a strike against every soldier in the field. The fact that it was successfully avoided was due to co-operation between the state and Federal governments.

"The public generally has been misinformed as to the role of the War Labor Board. Both the company and the union leaders had failed in their responsibility to the employees by misinforming them as to the fact that their application for a six-cent wage increase was not presented to the WLB until April 17, 1944.

"Thus the workers and the public were convinced that the WLB was responsible for a 15 months' delay in this case. The fact is that the parties themselves, having reached an agreement which they knew was beyond the Little Steel formula, had not put in an application for approval thereof, but failed so to inform the rank and file."

The strike was fended off by approval by the New England War Labor Board under Chairman Wallen's guidance of retroactive payment by the company of a monthly premium of $3.90 for group insurance back to June of 1943.

Isolated Departments of Big Stores Denied Collective Bargaining Rights

A labor union cannot claim collective bargaining rights for a few isolated departments of a big store, representing only a small minority of the store's employees, according to a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in an appeal brought by the Jordan Marsh Company, one of the largest department stores in New England.

The court ruled that Jordan Marsh did not have to bargain with a union which had organized two out of the store's 271 sales departments. Previously the State Labor Relations Commission had ordered the store to recognize the union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as the bargaining unit in the two departments.

The decision said:

"If a few of the employer's selling departments can be segregated into these two proposed units, others of the 271 departments can be segregated into other units as fast as petitions are filed, with the result that rival unions may struggle for the capture of one department after another, 'jurisdictional' disputes may multiply, bargaining may become competitive rather than collective, and chaos and disruption of business may follow."

The Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L., was designated as bargaining agent by the State Labor Board for 40 salesmen of men's and boys' clothing and for 21 furniture salesmen.

The department store asked the court to set aside the commission ruling as "against the evidence, arbitrary and invalid."

Superior court decreed that the designation of bargaining units was not supported by substantial evidence and that the omission was "capricious in its conduct of the hearings and its findings . . . and there was no basis in fact for the finding that the petitioning clothing and furniture salesmen were entitled to a status separate from that of the company's other sales employees."

Jordan Marsh Company employs approximately 1,400 sales persons.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Sept. 20

Baseball, Braves Field, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston Braves vs. St. Louis Cardinals, 3 p. m. (Tomorrow).

Dances, with Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club, Bartholomew; Buddies' Club, Bartholomew; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Harvey King's Orchestra; Seamen's Club, Hugo's; Esplanade Club "on the river" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, open-air dancing; Navy Mothers' Club, Robllard's.

Variety Night, North Station Club, 8 p. m. Jr. Hostesses. Floor show. Kope's music.

Voice Recordings, Copley Square Officers' Club (Wednesday); Temple Place Club, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

Portrait Sketching, North Station Club by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m.; Buddies' Club, 3:30 and 8 p. m.

Officers' Dances, Salle Modern, Hotel Statler, Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, Bartholomew, 74c; Copley Square Officers' Club, Orchestra.

Prize Night, J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Free photos. Portrait sketching.

Dance Instruction, Y. M. C. A. 8 p. m.; Y. M. C. Union 8:30 p. m.

S. S. Port O'Fun, stops at "Italy," Charlestown "Y" 8 p. m. Refreshments. Hostesses.

Whist Tournament, Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m. Prizes.

Bachelor Wives' Club, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30 p. m. (All service wives invited).

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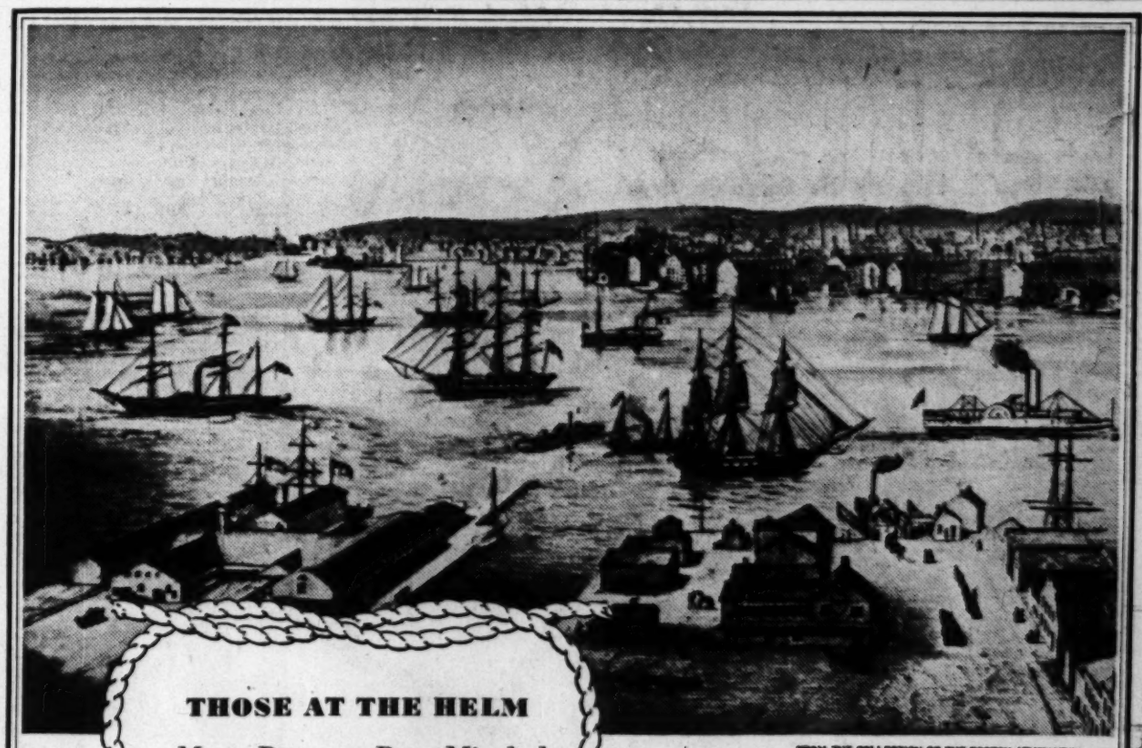

THOSE AT THE HELM
Must Become Port-Minded

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM

Leading the Nation PORT OF BOSTON *1848*

The Port of Boston — formerly leading the nation in exports—had fallen to thirty-second place in 1939. To quote the 15th Annual Report of the Boston Port Authority: "... the one factor which has stood in the way of the Port's development is the lack of a sufficient quantity of export cargo through Boston. This has been caused by lack of services, by lack of local ownership of steamship lines, by lack of interest on the part of the New England exporter, and by lack of adequate and consistent salesmanship of the Port throughout that territory in the United States and Canada to and from which our rail rates are equal to or lower than those via New York."

Isn't it high time that New England leaders took practical steps to assure the Port of Boston its full share of rich *export* cargoes of the post-war period?

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*SEPT. 1944—BOIT, DALTON & CHURCH

Rapid Advance of British Army Traps German Forces in Eastern Holland

Continued from Page 1

British apparently were battling to link with still other sky troops 10 miles farther north on the upper branch of the river near Arnhem.

The Siegfried Line was being outflanked. The path was opening for a wheeling offensive across the flatlands of northern Germany. Nazis in southwestern Holland were menaced with entrapment.

Americans struck fierce German resistance in the invasion of Germany, and in their offensive from the Nancy-Metz line to the Belfort Gap farther south. But two doughboy columns had thrust 20 miles or more beyond Nancy toward Strasbourg.

With the big supply port of Brest on Brittany Peninsula in United States hands, Canadians battled into the Channel port of Boulogne. An unconfirmed Algiers, Algeria, broadcast said Boulogne's garrison had surrendered.

The whole Netherlands front was developing into a potential vast new trap for the enemy. The lower Rhine defenses had been turned by the assault from the sky and the ground power drive of the British. Allied warplanes battered at a German rush of reinforcements into the Netherlands and other points along the front.

The British drive enveloped Eindhoven, and stabbed on 45 miles farther north, joining men of the First Allied Airborn Army at or near Nijmegen.

German resistance tightened considerably. Heinrich Himmler was reported to have visited German units in Holland urging "stiffest resistance." But the two Allied armies were steadily enlarging their stand, blocking most of the roads to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Paris Radio said even the Utrecht line of retreat had been cut by Allied landings from planes.

Germans Admit Schelde Retreat

Berlin radiocasts acknowledged a retreat across the western Schelde. Polish troops had burst more than three miles across the Hulst Canal to within three miles of the Schelde estuary west of Antwerp.

Americans in the southeastern corner of Holland crossed into Germany east of Sittard and Amstenrade, 20 miles above Aachen, and east of Simpelveld, seven miles above that ruined city.

Perhaps the greatest steeling of Nazi resistance was along the West Wall defenses from well north of Aachen to Trier. The United States First Army was on or across the Reich's frontier almost everywhere along an 80-mile front.

Americans and Germans fought in the streets of Aachen. Some enemy troops held out in the factory district of by-passed Stolberg, six miles farther inside Germany. Americans were shelling Duren, 15 miles beyond Aachen and 20 from Cologne. Prüm, eight miles inside Germany and 45 from Cologne, also was being softened by United States shells.

German civilians were defying Hitlerian orders to evacuate the Rhineland.

On the Third Army front, Americans threw back German armored blows and advanced to the area of Dieuze and Baccarat, respectively 25 miles northeast and 29 southeast of Nancy.

Gerbeviller, midway between Baccarat and Charmes, was freed. Germans were being mopped up six miles northeast of Pont-à-Mousson. Further gains were made south of the fiercely defended fortress of Metz, but these were not detailed by Supreme Headquarters.

There was no further official news of the American Seventh Army, fighting west and south of the Belfort Gap.

Secret-Weapon Site Blasted by Allies

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 20

The newspaper Parisien Libre reported from Arras yesterday that Germans had told peasants in that vicinity that their huge and mysterious installation near Watten, destroyed by Allied bombs, was intended to house a secret weapon which would demolish London.

Five thousand workers toiled for months in building this installation despite some of the most intensive bombings of the war. The Germans claimed, the newspaper said, that it also was to house "death ray" machines capable of stopping airplane engines.

The Watten installation was first revealed by the construction of a mysterious tower. This was a secret target for United States Flying Fortresses based in England throughout 1942.

The Allied planes blasted the spot so thoroughly in 33 subsequent raids that the resulting destruction astounded Army troops who first saw it after the area was captured from the Germans.

Nazi Plot Bared:

Plans Being Laid For World War III

The German High Command is urging Nazi-minded generals to save themselves and their subordinates down to the rank of company commanders as a nucleus for an army to launch a third war aimed at winning world leadership, a copyrighted front dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune declared.

Joseph Driscoll, war correspondent with American forces in Germany, said "proof of this plot to reconstruct the German Army" was found in a secret document bearing the imprimatur of the Supreme Command of the armed forces of the Reich. It was prepared for distribution to Nazi-sympathizing officers down to division leaders, he said.

Mr. Driscoll quoted the document as saying:

"Every member of the armed force must know that it is absolutely necessary to save the Officers Corps for the reconstruction of the Fatherland. The German officer is too valuable to be sacrificed, especially in hopeless situations. The officers' salvation through retreat is in the interest of the country.

"It was the German Officers Corps which most promoted Germany to be the world power in the first attempt in 1914-18. It was this same Officers Corps which reconstructed Germany for the second attempt to lead the world. It has been foreseen that this second attempt could fail. The present turn of the war forces us to be extremely conservative with expending our officer material.

"Our final and complete victory was so certain even a short while ago that we can prepare ourselves with fresh courage for a new later fight. In order to prepare for this unavoidable third contest for leadership of the world expertly we need our officers. At all times we have found troops in sufficient quantities.

"Therefore, care has to be taken continuously so that the Officers Corps be maintained at the present strength. At the same time, certain company commanders are to be selected to remain with the troops and even to sacrifice themselves, if necessary. Such examples are necessary for maintaining the morale of the troops. Division commanders will select junior officers who are to die a hero's death."

Montgomery Says:

War With Germany Will End This Year

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who is in over-all command of the ground and airborne armies on the northern front in Western Europe, told his troops in Belgium without qualification that the war against the Germans would be ended this year.

"Before we started this business, I gave it as my opinion that if we did our stuff we could have the war against the Germans over this year," he said.

"It is now the middle of September and I will go so far as to say that statement is absolutely right. There is no doubt about it.

"No human power can stop the utter and complete defeat of the remnants of the German Army.

"I would say there is no point in rushing straightaway to Berlin today or this week. If you first defeat the Germans or collect them in as prisoners you will make the job easy."

Meanwhile, the voice of the Nazi High Command, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, returning to the microphone after a week's unexplained silence, said the war now was "a breath-taking race between the Anglo-American advance and German countermeasures, upon whose outcome everything will depend."

The Army spokesman in a German news agency radiocast declined to comment on the airborne landings in Holland "in view of German countermeasures now under way." But other Nazi news reports said the battles in Holland "overshadow all else on the Western Front."

Harry Gehm, German radio correspondent, said the "Battle for the entrance to the lower Rhenish plain has entered the decisive phase." General Dittmar claimed the Eastern Front was "temporarily stabilized," but conceded that Romania's surrender and events in Bulgaria "opened to the Russians the gate into the Balkans and they will know how to utilize their opportunities, especially in the political field."

He said it was a relief to the German Command "that the task of defending German borders in the West and East did not coincide in the most dangerous stages of the respective campaigns."

Air Over Europe:

RAF Bombers Blast Nazi Supply Lines

Continuing their campaign to smash the principal railway centers feeding German forces defending the Reich's western frontier, RAF heavy bombers hammered the twin towns of Munchen-Gladbach and Rheydt just behind the Siegfried Line north of the Aachen battlefield.

Two important railway lines, one coming from Aachen and the other from Cologne, meet at Rheydt before running into Munchen-Gladbach, two miles away. There they connect with the main route from the Ruhr to Holland.

The British Air Ministry described the raids as concentrated and said large fires were started. Five planes were lost.

The overnight activity also included numerous Mosquito attacks upon enemy rail and road movements deeper in the Reich and Berlin reported an assault upon Budapest, Hungary, by Mediterranean-based planes.

Seven German key communications centers were pounded Sept. 19 by almost 2,000 Allied planes, including 700 Flying Fortresses. Ten heavy bombers and nine fighters were lost in these forays.

A rain of 12,000-pound bombs was poured on the German 41,000-ton battleship Tirpitz in its Norwegian hideaway, the Air Ministry reported yesterday.

The attack was made Sept. 15 by big RAF Lancasters of the Bomber Command. Although unescorted, the bombers suffered no losses.

Visibility was excellent but an intense smoke screen made it difficult to assess results, a communiqué stated. It was the sixth attack on the ship lying in the Norwegian fjord of Kaa.

Over 464,346 Nazis Bagged Since D-Day

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 20

More than 464,346 German prisoners have been captured since the landings in France June 6. This total does not include the thousands bagged at captured Brest or tottering Boulogne.

Possibly 12,000 may be added to the total by the final count of Lieut. Gen. Hermann Ramcke's Brest garrison. Of the total bag, the U. S. First Army had taken 180,000, the U. S. Third Army 86,000; the U. S. Seventh Army 82,000 and the U. S. Ninth Army 20,000.

The 21st army group, including the British Second Army and the Canadian First Army, has taken more than 73,000, some 52,971 by the Canadians alone.

Eastern Front:

Riga Menaced By Soviet Drive

A massive Baltic drive, first phase of a supreme Russian autumn offensive, rolled the Germans back steadily over the Latvian front, imminently menacing Riga and threatening to bring its fall at any moment.

Front dispatches said advance tank and motorized infantry units had pushed deep into the city's defenses. The official communiqué announced an approach to within six miles as the Red Army edged in from three sides and brought artillery to bear.

In four days the Russian Baltic armies have captured nearly 3,000 communities in their smashing attack, which promises to clear all the Germans shortly from Estonia, Latvia, and Luithuania and pave the way for the remaining steps of the autumn offensive, expected to be bigger than anything to date. Developments may be expected from the Gulf of Finland to Yugoslavia.

Southward in Romania, combined Romanian-Russian forces captured Timisoara, 20 miles from the Yugoslav border and 73 miles northeast of Belgrade, Yugoslav Capital.

There was no official Russian word on action on other fronts, but Red Army artillery kept firing at Warsaw from across the formidable barrier of the Vistula River.

The Yougslav Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Brog (Tito) suffered one of their first major reverses with the loss of Valjevo to German counterattacks, reports reaching Bari, Italy, indicated.

Valjevo, southwest of Belgrade, was taken late last week by the Partisans' 1st and 12th Corps in a drive on the Capital which also netted Lajkovac, 15 miles beyond. A German tank column, moving down the highway from Belgrade, succeeded in clearing it of celebrating Partisans.

Crete:

Allied Blockade Isolates Island

A strong Allied blockade has been thrown around Crete to prevent the escape of the German garrison and enemy forces there are being subjected to a succession of sea and air attacks, an official announcement said in Rome.

Carrier-based planes from an Allied naval task force operating in the Aegean destroyed 11 German motor vehicles, damaged many more, and wrecked a JU-52 on the ground in an attack on Crete Sept. 17. The next day naval planes knocked out at least 25 more vehicles.

The British warship Aurora on Sept. 17 bombarded Melos, a tiny Aegean Island midway between Crete and the Greek mainland. A German wireless station on Melos was the target for both the Aurora and the British destroyer Terpsichore, the next day.

A joint Allied communiqué announcing these strikes also said that the islands of Mljet, Korcula, and Brac off the Dalmatian coast were freed from the Germans by combined operations of Yugoslav Partisans, the British Navy, the Balkan Air Force and Allied "land forces of the Adriatic."

Italy:

Gothic Line Breached By Fifth Army

American troops of the Fifth Army have breached the German Gothic Line on a six-mile front above Florence after a week of intensive fighting and struck within three miles of the important road center of Firenzuola, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

Pacific:

Philippines Raided From Morotai

The first big raid on the Philippines since the twin invasions of Morotai and the Palaus indicated the "battle of the approaches" had roared into a new phase on the south.

To the east, one of two invaded islands in the Palaus virtually was conquered, and unofficial reports from the invasion scene placed the other on the point of falling.

At Morotai, within 300 miles of the southern Philippines, a report implied that that newly acquired base already is throwing punches at the primary objective of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. For the first time, he listed attacks by Mitchell medium bombers, which go down to tree-top height and wreak methodical destruction.

They spread fires over the airdrome and piers at Buayan, on that portion of Mindanao which is nearest to Morotai.

In a communiqué at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that 81st Division troops hold two thirds at Angaur, southernmost of the Palaus, and have pocketed remnants of the small Japanese garrison.

On heavily defended Peleliu Island, Marine captors of the prized airdrome were credited in official reports with holding most of the east coast, but found the going rough against Japanese pillbox and trench positions in the center and on the west.

China:

A Chinese Cabinet spokesman, commenting upon progress by Japanese troops in their campaign to cut China in two, said in Chungking, "It cannot be denied that the military situation in China today is very serious."

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, said that ample preparations were being made for the defense of Kweilin, Kwangsi Province strong point, and "when the enemy comes we shall deal him a severe blow."

Japanese columns were reported only 40 miles northeast of Kweilin, where the United States 14th Air Force recently blew up and abandoned most of its extensive installations.

Greater help for China has been foreshadowed by the visit to Chungking of Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

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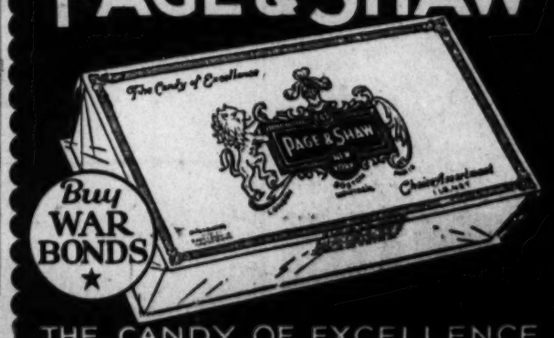

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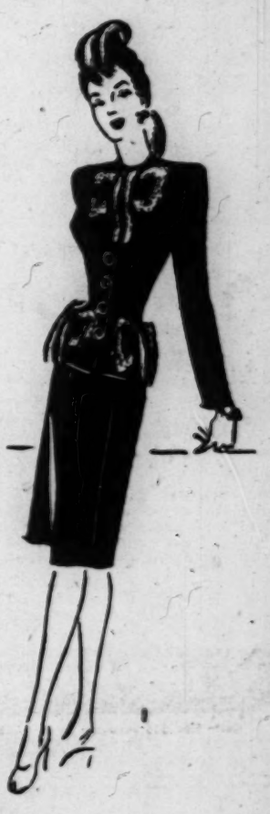

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Nazi Chiefs Call for Reliance on Führer

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 20—As some allied armies consolidate their gains beyond the outer crust of the Siegfried Line and others, including air-borne troops, press through Holland, the attitude of the German people assumes a more important and more immediate significance.

There is little doubt as to how German leaders are trying to influence their own people in the present serious situation. In their propaganda, two features are outstanding:

First, that the German nation must now endure the hardships attendant upon invasion as did its "great ancestor" Frederick the Great, and that, like him, they again will triumph, especially as the alternative is total annihilation.

Second, that the Germans' great hopes must be centered not upon any defense lines like the Siegfried Line, but upon themselves, and even more upon their "great Führer."

Gauleiters are preaching up and down the Reich that reliance must be upon the Führer, upon something emotional and mystical which is indefinable in terms of reason.

Germans at home have been warned not to listen to reports of disaster or even to the stories which soldiers returning from the Russian or Western Front now recount. Not only are tales of suffering to be ignored, but also no credence should be given to reports of overwhelming and more modern armaments possessed by the Allies.

One Gauleiter even instructs his Nazi followers: "We mustn't be tempted to guess at the issues of war from studying maps."

Appeals to remember how the German nation extricated itself from catastrophic situations in the past, however, do not seem to carry much weight, even with the editors of newspapers forced to use them.

No Bombers in 1813

Even the SS weekly Schwarze Korps, after praising German bravery in the 1813 war of liberation, does not refrain from admitting that "at that time there were no bombers and no long-range guns." And many Germans undoubtedly are realizing the great difference between 1813 and today—namely, that then the German people were united to throw off the foreign yoke of Napoleon. They were outwardly enslaved but internally free, whereas today they are outwardly still free but internally enslaved.

Heinrich Himmler, today's master of the Third Reich, obviously is leaving no possibility for the continued existence of any persons with whom the Allies might possibly deal, including former Socialists, pre-Nazi Reichstag Deputies, and even officials who compromised with the Nazis but who have never really been accepted as trustworthy.

All such activities, including the killing of Communist Ernst Thaelmann and Social Democrat Rudolph Breitschied in the Buchenwald concentration camp and attributing such to Allied bombers, are in keeping with the Nazi policy, which believes in striking at potential enemies before they can organize themselves.

What Do People Think?

What of the German people themselves? What are they thinking about their immediate future?

If the attitude among German prisoners of war is any indication, then broad differences of outlook on political issues similar to those existing during the past five years still exist.

Since D-Day, German prisoners have numbered about 400,000, according to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

They presumably represent a fair cross-section of the younger German people—up to 31 years of age—likely to dominate their country tomorrow. These appear to have one characteristic in common—little sense of individual or social responsibility in regard to their part in either this war or in postwar reconstruction.

There therefore is a complete lack of initiative on their part concerning how they are to extricate their country from the chaos into which Hitler and the Nazis have led it.

These same prisoners can be divided roughly into three classes as far as their political outlook is concerned:

The first and largest group appears convinced the Nazis are finished and they must make the best of a bad situation. They do not, however, seem quite sure as to either Hitler's responsibility for all this or as to what kind of Germany there can be without him or some other such Führer.

Second, those fed up with Nazism because of the condition into which it has brought them. They are concerned that above all, order shall be restored, almost regardless of the system under which they live.

Emotional Nazi Conception

Third, there is a small number still completely Nazi who in some peculiar way still believe the outside world has misjudged them or dealt treacherously with them. These, whose conceptions are purely emotional and irrational, are the type on which Herr Himmler still relies to do all possible to continue fighting, whatever the disastrous cost to Germany.

Such differences also are evident inside Germany, according to reports from neutral correspondents. There the people can be divided into those who declare "we were never Nazi," opportunists, and Nazi fanatics.

Naturally in the Rhineland, with the first Allied invasion, there will be a great tendency on the part of the majority of the local population to repudiate all responsibility for what has happened in the neighborhood, especially as local Nazi leaders such as gauleiters and other party officials upon whom responsibility justifiably could be placed will have fled before the incoming troops.

The Allies, when they come to the administration of areas conquered, probably will find no lack of willing German co-operators in local administration.

Looking further to the problem of restoration of a genuinely democratic Germany, however, the material available will not be of high quality. For Hitler and his associates appear to have succeeded to a large extent in achieving a nihilism among the German people, resulting in a docility and willingness to be ruled, which affords no sound foundation for a free Reich of tomorrow.

Developments on Western Front

By a Staff Artist

Allied Forces Advance Against Nazi Resistance

Arrows indicate how various Allied spearheads are moving slowly ahead against stubborn German resistance. Parachute symbols show locations of old and new landings by paratroopers.

Congress Completes Action On Conversion-Demobilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Action on a four-way congressional program designed to gear the country to the end of war in Europe was completed today.

The House, by overwhelming voice vote, sent to President Roosevelt a "sttaes rights" demobilization and reconversion bill—last major item in the general pattern—and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas expressed the hope that Congress would recess later this week until after the November elections. Many lawmakers already had left Washington.

"The only thing I can see that would keep us here after this week," Mr. Rayburn said, "is that some members might want to sit here to see if the President will veto the reconversion and surplus property disposal bills. In my opinion the President will sign both."

The mobilization and reconversion legislation includes a specific mandate on the demobilization of the armed forces when men are no longer needed for fighting. It declares:

"The War and Navy Departments shall not retain persons in the armed forces for the purpose of preventing unemployment or awaiting opportunities for employment."

Under this bill control of unemployment insurance is left entirely in the hands of the states, and at House insistance the bill was shorn of Senate provisions for back-home travel pay, up to $200 a family, for war workers and unemployment insurance for 3,100,000 Federal workers was eliminated.

With Senator Kenneth S. Wherry With Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska protesting against elimination of a provision directing that all receipts be applied against the national debt, the Senate passed last night and sent to the White House a bill setting up a three-member board to dispose of more than $100,000,000,000 of surplus war properties.

Senator Wherry asserted that the provision was written into both Senate and House bills and deleted by a Joint Conference Committee in violation of the Senate rules.

"Debt hangs over the head of every citizen in this country," he declared.

Congressional leaders served notice that the Government employee compensation issue would be revived after the November election.

The Senate's actions largely cleared the decks for a recess beginning late this week and lasting until the election.

The reconversion bill sets up an Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to co-ordinate all phases of postwar adjustment, and provides a Federal insurance fund to guarantee the solvency of state unemployment compensation systems.

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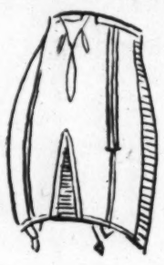
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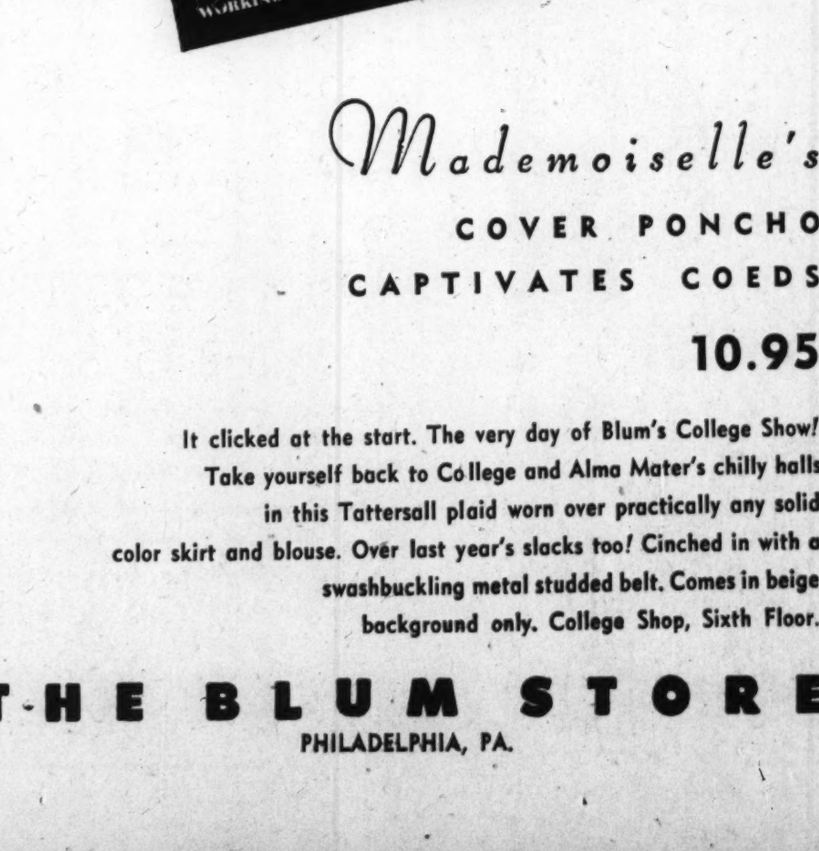

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Allies Probe for Weak Spots In Attacks on Siegfried Line

Continued from Page 1

Belgium in a sensational five-hour leap from the Belgian frontier nearly 30 miles to the banks of the lower Rhine, only seven miles from the German frontier. This maneuver of combined armor and air-borne troops crystallizes a threat to the Germans on the Allied left, while the threat to the Wehrmacht on the Allied right flank in the region of Belfort is steadily developing.

But meantime it is here on German territory in the central sector of the Siegfried Line that the battle is being most hotly contested. A fierce artillery duel was raging overhead today, with American heavy and medium guns replying to German big guns. Allied medium bombers came sailing overhead during the afternoon to attack rail and road junctions just behind the German lines.

Soldiers Cheer Air Support

Grimy, unshaven tired soldiers, dug in here in a dark pine woods on bleak, scraggy hilltops and in fertile valleys, literally cheered when the planes roared across the sky.

It was the first time in several days the weather here has permitted tactical air support. The soldiers cheered too when convoys of trucks with much-needed supplies came rumbling up narrow muddy roads late yesterday afternoon.

Up here at the front one is only too aware that for the first time since the landing in France, we are fighting now on exterior lines, while the Germans have the present advantage of interior lines. They are able to move their reserves—such as they are—more easily and more quickly from one part of the front to another.

More important, their supply lines are much shorter. Supplies for the American First and Third Armies, as well as for the British Second Army now across Holland, have been trundled up 500 or 600 miles from Normandy beaches or Cherbourg docks.

Delays Develop

No matter how good the supply organization is—and it is magnificent—there are bound to be some awkward delays. If the battle for Germany has to be fought not only through the Siegfried Line but beyond the Rhine, the use of Channel ports in northern France and Belgium—Le Havre, Boulogne, Dunkerque, especially Antwerp,—will be essential, and that soon.

Supply difficulties are not helped by the terrain here in the Reich east and southeast of Aachen. Heavily wooded hillsides and steep valleys lend themselves to defense works of the Siegfried Line type.

Driving northeast from Roetgen just inside the German frontier, our jeep had not covered many kilometers before I saw a sight which reminded me of the Maginot Line: A broad band of "dragon's teeth"—antitank obstacles marching away across the country like serried ranks of an army. The road had been barred there with a triple road block, now cleared, of course, and apparently mined.

Blockhouses Smashed

There were half-buried blockhouses which had been smashed by fire from American artillery or tanks. Rolling along the road, pitted here and there with filled-in bomb craters, we saw on either side of it, cunningly placed so as to command it, big concrete pillboxes.

These pillboxes, or concrete machine-gun and antitank-gun emplacements, went on intermittently for miles. Occasionally there was a larger blockhouse as well, but generally speaking the so-called Siegfried Line is not a line even to the extent that the Maginot forts were a line, but a deep zone of gun emplacements.

Driving through it today, I recalled a story I heard in Germany when I was last here, in March, 1940, of how the line came into being.

Hitler told his generals to march his armies out to Germany's frontier district, and deploy them. When every gun had been put into a natural defensive position, he gave orders to enclose each gun and cover it over with concrete.

Civilians Unconcerned

One of the strangest impressions of this American front on German soil is the way civilian life goes on almost unconcerned just behind the lines. Farmers—all older men or young boys, for there are no men of military age to be seen here, in contrast to France and Belgium—go on about their chores, milking cows, and feeding pigs. The women feed chickens or darn stockings in doorways.

They are not openly hostile, these country and village people. But they certainly are not in any sense friendly.

The contrast is tremendous when one has just passed through beflagged towns and villages of France and Belgium, where people still hail every passing truck or jeep with enthusiastic smiles and even shouts of welcome.

Except for very young children who sometimes wave, the Germans ignore us. But here and there I saw American soldiers sitting in barnyard doors, with hens, ducks, geese, children, and the housewife, making themselves at home as best they could.

Even here, in the midst of war at its grimmest, are found the best American ambassadors: G. I's, gum, and chocolate; and the absence of hate is beginning to have some effect.

Border Terms

By a Staff Artist

Soviet-Finnish Boundary Defined

The armistice between Russia and Finland was signed Sept. 19 by a Finnish delegation and Col. Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanov, on behalf of Russia and Great Britain. According to Stockholm dispatches, the terms had been approved by the Finnish Parliament in closed session. Finland's long delay in asking for an armistice was recognized as leaving her in a poor bargaining position as a cobelligerent.

U. S. Diplomacy Faces Test With Soviet

Continued from Page 1

Department must walk most carefully during the forthcoming status in Russo-Finnish relations.

Harsh Terms Stressed

Dispatches from abroad, describing what is known of the Russian armistice terms, stress the Finnish belief that they are unusually harsh. In fact, an Associated Press story says that Acting Prime Minister Ernst von Born questioned whether they would permit the continued independent existence of the country.

Regardless of the accuracy of these Finnish charges, it is not impossible that they will be seized upon by anti-Russian groups in this country as a means of stirring up feelings which have been partially laid by the wartime comradeship in arms of the Americans and the Russians. It is apparent that if such groups have any measure of success they would jeopardize the chance for postwar Russo-American co-operation.

Thus, the State Department is up against the handling of our interest in the Finnish situation in such a way as not to give ammunition to those seeking to stir up anti-Russian sentiments. This would not mean that the Department should be called upon to act as an apologist for Russia against its better judgment. But it would seem to mean that it must explain the Finnish problem in the light of the larger postwar problem of co-operation with Russia.

The other problem—dealing with joint American-British-Russian control of Austria and Hungary—is more distant at the moment but is considered to be nonetheless important. It is the belief of some persons here that this three-sided rule in Vienna and Budapest may prove to be the crucial test of Anglo-Saxon-Russion co-operation in central Europe.

Agree on Germany

So far as can be learned, there seems to be rather geeral agreement on the outlines of the policy to be followed in regard to Germany, which will also be subject to American-British-Russian control But the situation is less clear regarding Austria and Hungary. In fact, there are intimations that Moscow on one side and Washington and London on the other are a long way from seeing eye to eye on what should be done about these two countries.

Bluntly put, Washington and London give evidence, as judged by their actions in Italy, France, and elsewhere, of hoping to forestall any major swing to the political left in Austria and Hungary.

Russia, however, is thought to believe that one of the tests of Austrian and Hungarian sincerity will be the extent to which they institute widespread social, economic, and political changes. This does not mean that Moscow would ask these countries to go Communist. But the Russians certainly would look askance at them if they neglected to rid themselves of the feudal and conservative forces which have twice led them to war against the Allies.

It is impossible to say at the moment how difficult it will be to reconcile these different Anglo-Saxon and Russian outlooks in central Europe. It can be said, however, that all three Capitals have shown in numerous ways that they are fully aware of the need for close co-operation. This would seem to open the way for a compromise, particularly if each Capital remembers that, in the last analysis, it is up to the Austrians and Hungarians to choose the type of government under which they wish to live and progress.

Mexico to Give Uniforms To Migratory Workers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 (AP)—Labor Secretary Francisco Trujillo Gurria will distribute 300 uniforms among Mexican migratory workers employed in the United States, it was disclosed officially yesterday.

He will go to the U. S. to supervise the distribution, and the new uniforms will be worn for the first time on Nov. 20, the day of the Mexican revolution. The uniforms of railway laborers will be especially designed overalls, while those of farm hands will be suits of green material.

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U. S. Unit in Reich Starts Military Government Setup

Continued from Page 1

any contact whatever with German military forces.

They were ordered to turn over to the military government authorities all firearms and cameras, and field glasses were impounded for the present.

So far, there have been no very serious violations of regulations by the people of Rötgen. Several suspects have been arrested, however, on security grounds.

There is reason to believe the Nazis, or the Army, or both, left agents in the district. There is also need to watch out for German soldiers who are remaining in civilian clothes because they were unable to escape.

The attitude of the majority of Germans during the first week of this first military government is described as passively hostile. There is no open hostility, no open resistance.

But it could not be said that there is anything one could fairly call co-operation from any of the inhabitants of Rötgen.

In fact, if Rötgen proves a typical sample of what is going to be encountered later, then civil affairs may have to rule for a period in occupied portions of Germany as a sort of absolute military authority.

Civil affairs authorities hope, however, that later on they will find some Germans capable of giving aid genuinely in the tasks of government.

Hunt for Sky 'Dwarfs' Proves Fruitful

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 20 (AP)—Dr. Willem J. Luyten, University of Minesota astronomer from Holland who has spent many years hunting the "white dwarf" star, has discovered two more such stars, the University announced today.

Describing the "white dwarfs" as "freaks of the universe, very small, very faint, and so heavy that a cubic inch of them may weigh anywhere from one to 1,000 pounds," Dr. Luyten said the newly-discovered pair is located in the Constellation Antlia—much too far south to be seen to advantage from the latitude of Minnesota.

Dr. Luyten already is credited with the discovery of nearly half of the 65 such stars known to natural science, the University said.

The stars were first found to move rapidly across the sky on plates taken for Dr. Luyten by the Harvard Observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa. They were further identified as being white in color from observations made by Dr. Luyten in Tucson, Ariz., using the telescope of the University of Arizona.

Other observations were made at the Mount Wilson, California, and the University of Texas observatories.

August Lend-Lease Of Foodstuffs Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A sharp decline in Lend-Lease foodstuffs delivered by the United States to Allied nations during August, compared with shipments during the corresponding month last year, was reported today by the War Food Administration.

Total deliveries of all Lend-Lease foodstuffs for the month amounted to 558,577,695 pounds, compared with 1,076,611,544 in August a year ago, and 522,581,964 pounds in July this year.

The WFA said that 50 per cent of the August shipside deliveries were for the United Kingdom and other British possessions, 41 per cent for Russia and the remaining 9 per cent for Greece, North Africa, West Africa, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the French Committee of National Liberation.

Johnson's Tailor Shop Saved

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Japanese Island Defenders Isolated by Pacific Blitzkrieg

Continued from Page 1

ordered by the high command for two reasons: (1) They will complete the links in a barrier from the Marianas to Morotai which will shut off all Japanese forces in the West, Southwest Pacific and in the Netherlands East Indies; (2) they will help give aerial protection to General MacArthur when he anchors that barrier line in the Philippines.

Peleliu airfields, after the usual improvements which must be made on all Japanese airfields, may be used to service Allied heavy bombers. Angaur can support at least a fighter strip. With air facilities available at Morotai in the Moluccas, plus the striking power of fast carrier forces, a steady air offensive against the Philippines will be possible.

Some observers here have been wondering whether in view of the record air victories prior to the Palau-Morotai landings, American forces could not have made an even bolder lunge. Carrier task force aircraft and ships sunk 106 enemy ships and small craft and destroyed 547 planes between Aug. 13 and Sept. 14.

The Japanese fleet is at present keeping out of range of the Pacific task forces. Therefore, with the Philippines air power grounded or destroyed, these islands are considered highly vulnerable to attack. Unfortunately, amphibious forces were not available to follow up this advantage.

It may also be possible the Pacific high command is expecting stiffer air opposition from land-based aircraft than was put up over the Philippines last week.

Judged by the margin of our sea and air victory, the Japanese would have been little better off if they had been able to get twice or three times as many planes in the air as they did. Their losses would merely have been more serious. In the air a lost plane may also mean a lost pilot, or perhaps a crew, and Japan's crucial need is trained personnel.

The Americans have had remarkable successes in saving downed fliers. United States fatalities in two weeks' operations reviewed here were reported "relatively light."

Japanese Fleet Threatens

The nearer the Allies get to the Japanese homeland the greater the threat of the Imperial Fleet becomes. But the more sea and air victories the United States wins, the bolder the risks American admirals are justified in taking.

Two primary objectives in the Pacific war have been, first, to engage the Japanese fleet, and second, to get additional bases for future operations. Each amphibious operation is determined on the basis of trying to get the most necessary base.

In the Marianas, the United States Navy concurrently met and damaged seriously some of the Japanese fleet and took new island bases. So far on Palau, American forces are on the way to winning more bases, but no fleet opposition is expected.

In view of recent air victories, it may be expected that new plans will vault ahead and coming attacks will cut even more deeply into the heart of ultimate objectives than is expected.

Italians Confiscate Fascists Properties

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 20

The Italian Government announced that the properties of the late Count Galeazzo Ciano and 96 prominent Fascists will be confiscated under a decree providing seizure of Fascist profits.

Count Ciano, former Foreign Minister, was executed by the Fascists last Jan. 12 for the part he played as a member of the Fascist Grand Council in the ousting of his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini, as dictator of Italy.

Allied Joining Portends Blow Against Ruhr

Continued from Page 1

nants of many divisions which fled to north Holland across the Scheldt River.

Some of the highest officers commanding the First Allied Air-Borne Army, talking with SHAEF correspondents, stressed that initial success of this new member of the "Eisenhower team" proved that these air-borne forces, given similar air cover, weather conditions, and the possibility of linking up with advancing ground forces, could jump across the Siegfried Line or land anywhere in Germany. They affirmed air-borne losses were considerably less than could have been sustained.

The fact this vast array of air-borne might, considerably larger than similar forces employed in Sicily, Normandy, or Southern France, could be set down behind enemy lines in Holland with relatively small losses, considering the number of troops and planes involved, is the highest tribute to careful planning and organization preceding operations, a task in which all American and British services, air, land, and sea, joined wholeheartedly.

"Combined Operations"

It was truly "combined operations," from 24 tons of intricate maps which guided the paratroops to naval launches which patrolled the English Channel rescuing "ditched" aircraft and gliders.

Aerial losses of carrier planes and gliders in the second day's operations continued at about the same ratio as on the first day, which is considered an achievement in itself, because on the second day the element of surprise is lost and the enemy has had an opportunity to move up fighters and rally ground forces.

Air-borne officers stress thanks for this, due especially to fighter planes which, swooping down in initial protective operations, put 70 flak positions and flak barges out of action in Holland.

The effort hasn't been without cost. Out of one unit of 39 flak-hunting Thunderbolts, 16 failed to return.

26 Enemy Aircraft Downed

The first time the Luftwaffe attempted to interfere with operations on the second day of operations, it didn't get particularly close to the transport aircraft. Of 60 enemy fighters which tried to intercept north of Maastricht, 26 were shot down with the loss of two Allied fighters.

Flak has been the greatest hazard of aerial landings. According to air-borne officers that is the chief reason why earlier operations in Sicily and Normandy were carried out at night.

Some of the Liberators delivering supplies yesterday were lost to flak and similarly some transports. Considering the low-flying, slow-flying towplanes which are termed sitting ducks by air officers, the losses remain moderate.

Very often occupants of transports and gliders which are shot down escape and rejoin their units. Thus observers riding with the air-borne task force debut saw one paratroop transport make a forced landing in a field with its tail aflame. One after another the paratroopers tumbled out and crowded around unhurt on the opposite side of the field. At that moment the aircraft blew up.

When last seen the paratroopers were shaking hands and patting each other on the back at their narrow escape.

Launches Rescue Fliers

Similarly, high-speed launches of the RAF coastal command on air and sea rescue service played a big behind-the-scenes part off Holland. Manned by veteran rescue crews, these launches, aided by British and American aircraft circling overhead, sped to help any glidermen forced down on the water.

Cover generally was so complete that no matter where a glider landed on the waves a launch was rushing to the crew's rescue the moment it hit the water. Launches from one base picked up 25 survivors and one launch found itself literally surrounded by three glider crews which had been forced to make sea landings.

In every sense, this air-borne task force under the command of Lieut. F. A. M. Browning, Deputy to General Brereton, is a combined operation.

American, British, and Polish Armies furnished troops. The coastal command aircraft put on a diversionary operation to confuse the enemy. Photo reconnaissance braved enemy fire to map landing zones.

The result has been the thrust which, according to present indications, is helping to disintegrate the most vital German defenses in Holland and thus upset the enemy's bid to hold along the Rhine until the autumnal equinox and its accompanying heavy rains.

Daring Air Drive Preceded Landing

Continued from Page 1

extremely sanguinary small-scale landing.

But Wakde was 618 nautical miles from Palau and such a distance is generally considered too long a range for sustained heavy bombing.

However, for the veteran pilots of the 13th Air Force who had recently knocked the big Japanese base at Rabaul out of the war and who had taken part in nearly every Solomons campaign, this was no unusual task.

Their accomplishment is a new chapter of combat aviation history in the Southwest Pacific.

Day after day they made a nearly 1,500-mile bombing run without letup. They never had fighter coverage but fought off enemy interceptors by themselves.

One could write thousands of stories on individual exploits—of a Liberator crew who shot down three Zeros after some 15 passes had been made on their plane; of the crew who fought Zeros for nearly an hour and returned to their base on three engines; and of the single unescorted reconnaissance bomber whose crew took daily photographs of targets despite the heaviest ac-ack fire.

At times it was a trying business waiting for each day's mission to begin. One group of bombers returned telling of new Japanese phosphorous antiaircraft bombs which filled the skies with dangling streamers of white-hot metal-like ribbons — inoffensive looking ribbons which would cut the wing off any bomber which flew into them.

Almost every strike was made through very heavy ack-ack fire.

The odds were always heavily against the Liberator attackers, and more than once there were empty seats at the mess table after a day's mission.

On one day's mission a Liberator was hit simultaneously by ack-ack and shots from a Zero fighter, while two other Liberators collided in midair during an evasive action.

Notwithstanding heavy losses, however, the pilots of the 13th Air Force pressed home their attacks and caused severe damage which eased considerably the job which faced the Marine assault troops last week.

Enemy shipping was first driven from Malakal Harbor, then Koror Township was systematically bombed to rubble.

Precision bombing in the complete sense of the word resulted in the total destruction of 507 buildings comprising administration, warehouse, barrack, and miscellaneous installations.

The Peleliu airdrome was reduced to a ribbon of crumbled cement bits, rendering it totally impotent.

After the last strike mission was flown on Sept. 5, the 13th Air Force had dropped a total of about 1,000 tons—not an impressive total by European standards, but a large-scale air operation in the Pacific, where enemy targets are more scattered and of smaller individual importance.

The landing on Palau under Admiral Nimitz' command set a new high in co-ordination of forces under the Pacific's two great commanders. It was a type of co-ordination which will be used more and more as the two commands converge on the common target of the Philippines.

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Dewey Assails 12 Years of Administration Inharmony and Bickering

G. O. P. Nominee Says Unity Necessary to Postwar Peace

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 20 (AP) —Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign speech delivered last night in Portland's Ice Coliseum:

It is with a warm and happy feeling that I come again to the great State of Oregon. It is a privilege to have the opportunity to thank you in person for the friendship your people have shown to me in the past and it is gratifying indeed to have been welcomed so cordially by your friendly and able Gov. Earl Snell.

Four years ago when I spoke here in Portland, I pointed out the danger which I believe has now become apparent to all—the danger of one-man government in a free country.

States Objectives

At that time Mr. Roosevelt represented himself as indispensable to the peace of America, Now, four years later, he seeks a fourth term, for a total of 16 years as President. In the carefully supervised words of his own running-mate, Mr. Truman, "the very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November."

Peace and prosperity are, of course, the objectives of both parties. My opponent claims to be indispensable to peace and prosperity. In other words, he claims that the United States and the world cannot get along without him. He has chosen this as the issue of the campaign. I accept the issue, and I challenge it.

Now let's find out what are the essential elements of that peace and prosperity we all seek.

We know that victory in Europe is close at hand. Soon we shall be able to throw our full strength into the Pacific for the total crushing defeat of the Japanese. If we in America are to do our share in helping to make secure the peace that will follow victory over both Germany and Japan, we must be a strong and united people.

The first requirements for peace and prosperity are unity in our government and strength and unity among our people. Is a fourth term indispensable to that?

The plain fact is that for 12 straight years, the New Deal has given this country a continuous demonstration of quarreling, dissension and disunity. It has set group against group, race against race, and class against class. Under this administration, business and labor have been set against each other and labor's own house became divided.

Points Out Dissension

We have listened without surcease to the shrill, abusive tirades of Mr. Ickes. We have heard Vice-President Wallace recklessly denouncing unspecified Americans as Fascists. We have been treated daily to blow-by-blow accounts of innumerable feuds within the New Deal itself. You will recall the long quarrel between the Vice-President and the Secretary of Commerce in which they publicly called each other "obstructionist" and "liar."

Then, there was the long series of quarrels within the War Production Board—quarrels we now know to have been promoted by the New Dealers who have at length succeeded in taking it over. This running feud recently culminated in the resignation of several top officials of the WPB while the head of the Board was shipped off to China by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

I do not believe in that quarreling, bickering kind of government—an administration which cannot unite its own house even in war can never unite the nation for the tremendous peace tasks ahead of us.

Must Have Unity

We must have the strength of unity within our Government and among our people if we are to contribute to the building of a lasting peace. As a first step to that end we must have a government in which the lines of responsibility are clearly laid down.

We must have the kind of an administration that inspires teamwork and devotion to the service of the country. I propose that we install that kind of administration next, Jan. 20.

The one indispensable thing to achieving this teamwork and devotion, this unity in government we have so long lacked, is a change from the indispensable man. With that new unity in our government, we will achieve the unity among our people so essential to the peace and prosperity of America and of the world.

Now there is a second thing that is essential to achieving our agreed objective of peace and prosperity That essential thing is joint, harmonious action between the President and the Congress. Is a fourth term indispensable to that?

The steps we take in these critical years ahead must have the joint support of the Congress and the President. Can any such joint action and harmonious relationship be achieved under this Administration?

Views on Congress

It is a matter of common knowledge that the New Deal has continuously sought for 12 years to bring the Congress of the United States into popular disrepute. As a result, no bill which this Administration can propose to Congress is today received with anything less than suspicion. The nation is now reaping the bitter fruit of executive arrogance toward the elected representatives of the people.

We need only recall the recent episode when Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the tax bill. On Washington's birthday he sent to the Congress a veto message so savage and unjust that even the long-suffering and subservient Senator Barkley, Democratic majority leader, rebelled. You remember the moving and impassioned speech that Senator Barkley made. You remember how, provoked beyond endurance, he rose in the Senate to denounce the words of the veto message of Mr. Roosevelt as "more clever than honest" and as "a calculated and deliberate assault on the legislative integrity of every member of Congress." You remember how the other Senators, regardless of party, rose as one man to cheer this declaration of independence by Senator Barkley, and the members of the House, regardless of party, crowded into the Senate chamber to shake Mr. Barkley's hand.

Harmony Necessary

But this dramatic episode was only an example of a long continued trend. There exists today a hopeless division amounting to open warfare between the Congress and the President. We cannot enter this critical period ahead with a chief executive at war with Congress.

It is a part of the job of a President to work in harmony with Congress just as it is part of the job of a governor to work in harmony with the legislature. I can speak with feeling on that point. I have worked closely with the legislature of my own State. We have had many difficult problems to work out. But we have never found it impossible to reach agreement when we sat down together to discuss these problems. If we cannot agree at the first meeting we meet again, and often sit together far into the night talking the whole thing over and eventually reaching a meeting of minds.

If we have learned any lesson from watching the rise of Fascism elsewhere in the world, surely we should have learned the need for strengthening, not undermining representative government.

My opponent has demonstrated that he cannot work with the present Democratic Congress. How in the name of the future of our country can he be expected to get along with the Republican Congress which will certainly be elected this fall?

We need in this country an administration that wants to work with the elected representatives of the people and that knows how to do it. We can get such an administration only by getting a new chief executive.

Jobs Important

There is a third thing that is essential to achieving our agreed objective of world peace and prosperity. This absolute essential is a strong and vigorous America with jobs for all. Is a fourth term indispensable to that? Once again let's look at the record.

When the Administration took office in 1933, the depression was already more than three years old. By 1934 that depression had lasted longer than any other in the previous 100 years of American history. Yet, there were then 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States. By 1940, after the New Deal had been in office a full seven years, it had enjoyed unprecedented power, it had spent $58,000,000,000, and there were still 10,000,000 unemployed. My opponent had succeeded only in the incredible accomplishment of making a depression last nearly 11 years, twice as long as any depression in the previous century. Under the New Deal, we had to have a war to get jobs.

What is the use of going back to the methods of the New Deal which failed so completely for seven years? We need a whole new approach to the relationship between the Government of the United States and its people.

To Outline Plan

I will introduce the new approach on the radio from San Francisco on Thursday night of this week. I shall present the philosophy by which I believe we can achieve our two great goals for America, freedom and security for all.

Meanwhile, it is entirely clear that we need a new approach to the problem of the operation of our Government. We need to revise and radically reduce the unnecessary burdens and handicaps placed by government upon the job-making machinery of our economic system. We need to revise our present tax policies which now deter every kind of business enterprise which makes jobs. We need a drastic change in Government policies which now incite labor disputes and place handicaps upon responsible leaders in their work. Some of these changes I outlined at Seattle.

We need above all, a government which believes in the future of the American people.

These then are three elements essential to achieving our agreed objective of peace and prosperity in America and in the world. If we are to have unity we obviously need a new administration to bring it about; if we are to have harmony between the President and Congress, if we are to have a strong and vigorous America with jobs for all, then we need a new administration to bring it about.

Let's have no more of this pretense about indispensable men. There are no indispensable men. If our republic after 150 years of self government is dependent upon the endless continuance of one man in office, then the hopes which animated the men who fought for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have indeed come to nothing.

The peace and prosperity of America and of the world can never depend on one man.

The American people know that peace will be the work of many, many people all over the world for many years. We must build a structure of peace which our people and all people will support not merely this year—or the next four years—but for 25, 50 and many more years to come.

It is for these reasons that I have taken unprecedented steps to put the present conferences at Dumbarton Oaks on a nonpartisan basis. It is my hope—my earnest hope—that in this we have laid the sound groundwork for a future American foreign policy which will always be nonpartisan, regardless of the party in or out of power.

Must Have Just Peace

Now what will come after these conferences? Tentative agreements will be reached. Then each of the members of the conferences will go back to his own government for discussion of points of agreement and the solution of points of disagreement.

Then we hope that the other nations of the world will be invited to conferences at the earliest possible moment. For there will be no peace unless it is a just peace in which the small and the weak participate as well as the great and the mighty.

The diplomats of these nations also will work long and hard. Then they, too, will report to their governments. Through that process will come the sound, common understanding on which we move toward a strong, a just and a lasting peace.

That is the way to build a lasting peace. In this method there is no indispensable man. The peace we seek must not hang by the slender thread of personal acquaintance of any two or three men. The pages of history are littered with treaties proclaiming permanent peace made privately by rulers of nations and quickly and publicly broken. This case is too important to be trusted to discredited methods or to be dependent upon the life span and continued friendship of two or three individuals.

I want to see a people's peace come at the end of this war. I want to see a peace which has been worked out in the full light of day before all the world. We all want to see a peace which has been labored over by the trained experts of all the nations who will be involved in it.

We want, most of all, a peace which all the freedom-loving peoples of the world have had a part in creating—a peace they have labored for, and believe in—a peace they will be willing to sacrifice and work for in all the years to come.

Associated Press.

Governor and Wife Read the Signs

Actually it is a cake baked especially for the Republican Presidential candidate and Mrs. Dewey by a baker in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, during their western tour.

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Bricker Assails New Deal 'Record of Broken Promises'

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 20 (AP) —"The New Deal cannot be trusted" Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio said today, because its 12-year record is one of "broken promises" without parallel in American history.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, speaking at the Pennsylvania Capitol, said the faith of the people in the present National Administration had been so seriously impaired that:

"They have come to the conclusion that the surest way to plan for the future is to observe what the New Deal says it is going to do, or what it is not going to do, and then prepare to meet the opposite alternative."

The Ohio Governor, in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff on an eastern tour, asserted the New Deal promised an "abundant life," security, economy, and less hureaucracy. Where are they, he asked.

Quotes Franklin

Quoting Benjamin Franklin as having once observed, "Saying and doing have quarreled and parted," Mr. Bricker added:

"That observation aptly characterizes the New Deal. Its record of broken promises is without parallel in the history of our Government."

He said only one conclusion could be drawn from the record:

"The New Deal cannot be trusted. It will not keep its covenant with the people. This nation needs a change—and the time for change is here."

The vice-presidential aspirant said that President Roosevelt subscribed "100 per cent" to the Democratic platform of 1932, yet "within less than a year after he had been elected, he had torn up that 'covenant with the people to be faithfully kept,' and had adopted a platform in harmony with the views of his left-wing advisers."

New Deal Attacked

The Bricker party's three special railroad cars rolled into this city early this morning after he spent six hours last night in industrial Pittsburgh.

There he told a crowd in the Syria Mosque Auditorium that the present National Administration had failed to "break a decade of depression."

Mr. Bricker, who was introduced by Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, asked if the New Deal planned to meet the postwar employment problem "by keeping our boys in the Army and Navy" or by "employing our workers in government-owned plants at taxpayers' "expense"?

These, he asserted in a prepared speech, "are legitimate questions and in the light of current developments are pertinent questions."

Mr. Bricker said that there was "no reason for defeatism in the thinking of business, labor, or government as they look toward production and employment after Germany and Japan shall have been defeated."

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Dewey Centers Attack on 'Indispensable Man'

Continued from Page 1

was shipped off to China"—raise the prospect that the President will have to begin campaigning "in the usual sense," will have to answer the Republican candidate and fight to prove his "indispensability," or run a grave risk that Mr. Dewey will persuade the voters that he has disproved it.

That will be all right with Mr. Dewey. Mr. Roosevelt has raised it and Mr. Dewey doesn't want to run away from it. He wants to run right into it. Here is one occasion on which both presidential candidates appear agreed on a single, central issue, and if the President is willing, or whether or not he is willing, the Governor is eager to debate it with him from now until Nov. 7.

This issue was put authoritatively into the record of this campaign by the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Senator Harry S. Truman, in his acceptance speech earlier this month, and Mr. Dewey pointedly referred to the "carefully supervised words of Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, who said: 'The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November.'"

Reached for Issue

And now Mr. Dewey has reached for this issue with all the delight of a child reaching for a toasted marshmallow.

"Mr. Roosevelt has chosen this as the issue of the campaign," says Mr. Dewey. "I accept the issue, and I challenge it." He did—he said in effect: "I doubt it. I don't believe it. It just isn't so, and the country doesn't have to believe it. Mr. Roosevelt is not only not indispensable. He is dispensable and in doing so we'll have more peace and prosperity at home and more peace and prosperity in the world."

Mr. Dewey gave his reasons. He gave them first in his Portland, Ore., speech which he delivered last night despite the fact that his special train was wrecked a mile north of Castle Rock, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were unhurt. Several of the correspondents and two or three of the porters were cut and bruised. Although one of the Governor's bodyguards was thrown through a window, he was uninjured. The Dewey special rammed the rear end of a passenger train which had come to a halt because of a freight wreck at Castle Rock. Its flagman was unable to signal the oncoming campaigner in time.

After being nine hours late into Portland, the campaign and Mr. Dewey himself are back on schedule today, and it can be said that nothing will please him more than to have Mr. Roosevelt publicly make good on his own choice of the dominant issue of this election and meet that issue in honest and open debate from here on. The Republican nominee is ready to stake his chances on it, and more will be heard as Mr. Dewey proceeds down the coast of California and back across the country.

President's Move

As the Governor sees it, the next move is Mr. Roosevelt's. He feels sure he has given the country enough reasons to indict the theory of the indispensable man, and he believes that if the President does not show stronger cause for the fourth term than thus far has been presented by his authorized spokesmen, the electorate will bring in a verdict for the prosecution.

There is general agreement on all sides that the Governor is presenting a detailed and impressive argument.

He charges—and cites his exhibits: Mr. Wallace calling Mr. Jones an "obstructionist"; Mr. Jones calling Mr. Wallace a "liar"; Mr. Wilson forced to resign from the War Production Board; Mr. Nelson packed off to China, etc.—that the allegedly indispensable Roosevelt Administration is a "quarreling, bickering" breeder of disunity within itself.

He charges that the allegedly indispensable Roosevelt Administration has deliberately sought to "undermine the integrity of Congress" and to foster disunity between the legislative and executive branches of the government, and cites Senator Barkley's words to this effect in his speech censuring the President's tax-veto message.

Sees Disunity Fostered

The charges that the allegedly indispensable Roosevelt Administration is disuniting the country, "setting group against group, race against race, and class against class," and invites Mr. Roosevelt himself to prove otherwise.

Mr. Dewey had his audience in Portland and he was greeted by standing applause and shouting cheers when he declared:

"Let's have no more of this pretense about indispensable men. There are no indispensable men.

"If our Republic, after 150 years of self-government, is dependent upon the endless continuance of one man in office, then the hopes which animate men who fought for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have indeed come to nothing.

"The peace and prosperity of America and of the world can never depend on one man."

Voice of Electorate

The Republican candidate is saying, in effect, that a one-man administration which is disunited within itself, which is disunited in its relations with Congress, and which has disunited the country—if these be true charges—is far from indispensable; that, indeed, it is urgently dispensable. And he is asking the electorate to vote to dispense with it on Nov. 7.

The crux of Mr. Dewey's indictment of the indispensable-man theory is in these four sentences:

"If we are to have unity we obviously need a new administration to bring it about.

"If we are to have harmony between the President and Congress we need a new Chief Executive to work with Congress.

"If we are to have a strong and vigorous America with jobs for all, then we need a new administration to bring it about.

"The peace we seek must not hang by the slender thread of personal acquaintance of any two or three men. The pages of history are littered with treaties proclaiming permanent peace made privately by the rulers of nations and quickly and publicly broken."

And Governor Dewey thinks the country ought to be asking what Mr. Roosevelt has got to say.

Leaves Are Declared Of Little Help in War

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20

Criticizing administration attempts to solve peace and war problems, Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana last night asked an audience of 350 Republicans, "If the President saw the war coming why did he rake leaves instead of building bombers?"

Mr. Halleck said the nation had a "great force" in the Pacific when the Japanese attacked. Without mentioning names, he asked the crowd who had the best chance to evaluate the situation while "our forces were sitting like ducks on a pond?"

Weak Spot in Normal Weather Pattern Blamed for Hurricanes by Physicist

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20 (AP)—Both the hurricane which slashed the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts on Sept. 14 and its predecessor in 1938, were due to an unusual combination of weather conditions which enabled the storms to rip through a weak spot in the normal weather pattern and reach the coasts, Dr. John Q. Stewart, Associate Professor in Astronomical Physics at Princeton University, said here today.

The normal weather pattern pushes hurricanes away from the shore, Professor Stewart said, and these storms, which have a strong tendency to move northward, cannot move into areas temporarily occupied by barometric highs. A low-pressure barometric trough in a northerly direction gives a hurricane opportunity to advance and to accelerate the forward motion of its center, he added.

Hurricanes do not come north fast enough to shoulder their way in among the normal phalanx of highs, moving from west to east, until after they have been carried far into the North Atlantic by the easterly motion of the weather pattern, Professor Stewart said.

"But occasionally the weather 'stalls', with its usual easterly motion absent or nearly so," he said. "If this occurs when a high-pressure center is near Maine and a low-pressure trough lies behind it over other Northeastern States, then a hurricane can crash through the 'open gate' which the stationary trough affords.

"Public ignorance of hurricanes resulted last Thursday in avoidable casualties and property damage, notwithstanding good prediction by the Weather Bureau, relayed by newspapers and broadcasters. By no means everyone received them and most persons lacked the knowledge to take them seriously. A better system should be devised for distribution of warnings to individuals in exposed regions and for making sure they understand them."

Envoys Named By President To War Zones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Ambassadors to serve in three countries newly liberated from their Nazi invaders and in others on the threshold of freedom.

The President named Charles Sawyer, former Democratic National Committeeman of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg.

Stanley K. Hornbeck of Colorado, now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, was nominated to be Ambassador to the Netherlands.

In addition Mr. Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Arthur Bliss Lane of New York to be Ambassador to the Polish Government in exile now in London, and named Richard C. Patterson of New York to be Ambassador to Yugoslavia's London Government in exile.

Lithgow Osborne of New York, now connected with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, was nominated to be Ambassador to the Norwegian Government in exile in London.

The new ambassadorships cover all the conquered countries to which Anthony J. Drexel Biddle formerly served as the Ambassador at Large with the exception of Czechoslovakia. The White House said an envoy for that government probably would be nominated soon.

In the same list Mr. Roosevelt proposed Walter Thurston of Arizona to fill the ambassadorial vacancy in Bolivia created some months ago when Pierre de L. Boal returned to this country for a State Department assignment. Mr. Thurston has been Ambassador to El Salvador.

John F. Simmons of New York, now Counselor of the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, was nominated to succed Mr. Thurston at El Salvador.

Mr. Sawyer, a newcomer to the diplomatic service, is a former Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and now is practicing law in Cincinnati.

Mr. Lane, designated to work with the exiled Polish Government, now is Ambassador to Colombia. The President nominated John C. Wiley of Indiana, former Minister to Latvia and Estonia, to succeed Mr. Lane as Ambassador to Colombia.

Colby M. Chester to Head Red Cross 1945 War Fund

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Appointment of Colby M. Chester of New York, chairman of the Executive Committee of General Foods Corporation, as National Chairman of the 1945 Red Cross War Fund Campaign next March was announced yesterday by the Red Cross.

Basil O'Connor, Red Cross Chairman, termed the fund campaign "one of the most important" since the beginning of the war and said the money-raising goal would be about the same as last year.

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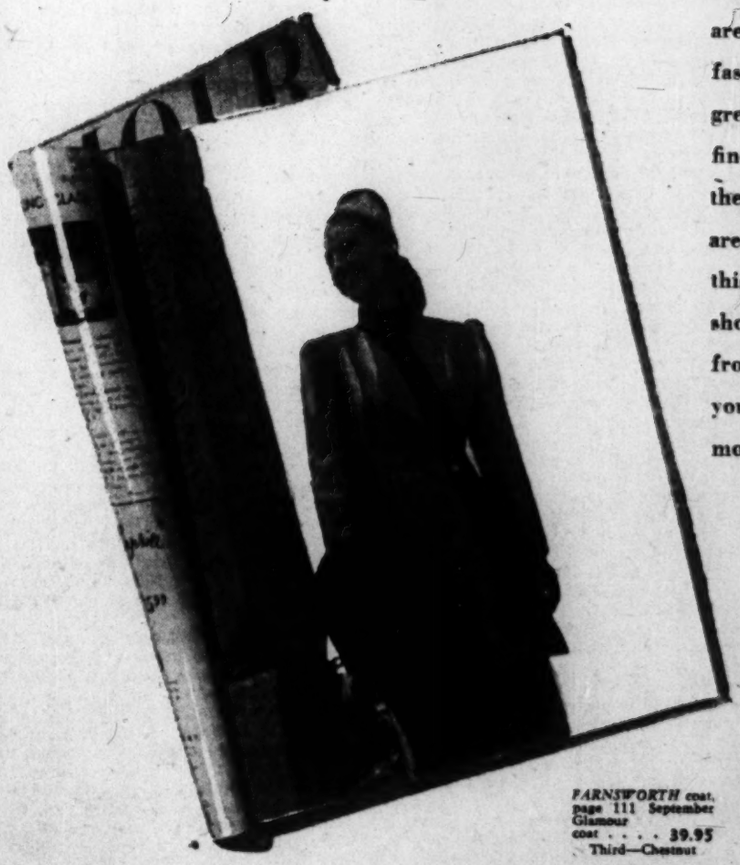

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The Home Forum

"They shall not sorrow"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROMISE in God's Word is available to humanity today, "And they shall not sorrow any more at all" (Jeremiah 31:12). While Jeremiah and the prophets saw in a great degree the falsity of sorrow, Christ Jesus apprehended clearly and proved practically its utter unreality. Jesus was not indifferent to, nor did he condemn, depressed mortals. But he did condemn as powerless and unreal any necessity for distress, devoting his energies to releasing those under apparent adversity.

The success of the Master in comforting and relieving those afflicted lay in his clear understanding of God as omnipotent good, as the Life and Mind of man, and of man as His spiritual child, ever cared for and blessed by unfailing Love. In our day Christian Science has made available the practical understanding of God and man which Jesus so clearly exemplified.

* * *

The real man, God's spiritual idea, is not destined to be sorrowful, but to evidence joy and satisfaction, even all the glorious qualities of his Maker, God. Christian Science shows mortals how to take heart and be cheerful. It shows sorrow to be unnecessary, because induced by ignorance of God's true nature and accepted through false education. It makes clear that sorrow must recede before enlightenment. And it brings peace and comfort through revealing man's true selfhood as ever at one with God, infinite good.

Although people may become discouraged because of ill-health, there is no real cause for despair. Even when material means have offered no hope, harmony has been restored through the ministrations of Christian Science. A friend of the writer who was seriously ill for more than ten years with several ailments, became embittered when a number of physicians failed to cure her or offer any hope. She began to read the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which reveals God as unchanging, universal Love who creates no disease. This truth was wonderful and vital to her. She accepted it with rejoicing. It so illumined her consciousness that resentment, self-pity, hopelessness, and other errors could no longer assert themselves to her thought, to be in turn manifested on her body, and she was completely healed. Her healing came in one month's time and was accomplished solely through her acceptance and utilization of the truth about God and man which she had gleaned from reading Science and Health.

In numerous instances, spiritual means —sincere, heart-reforming prayer—have been found adequate to bring release to those in need of healing. Christian Science reveals that health is not something material outside of man that he has lost and needs to regain. On the contrary, health is found to be the God-bestowed, uninterrupted consciousness of harmony which the real man forever includes. The understanding of man's God-given freedom is not a mere theory. Entertained and lived, it acts as a law to establish health, and dominion over all evil.

One ceases condemning himself and turns from past errors when he learns that they are unreal. The way, to be sure, is one of repentance and reformation. The way of spiritual understanding is rightfully man's as God's sinless, unerring child. The inward prayer of self-correction and resulting life practice enjoined by Solomon is demanded of every individual who would truly know himself, "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy" (Proverbs 28:13).

Not in self-righteousness and self-justification, not through bemoaning what appear to be trials and cross bearings, is the comfort of divine Love found. In the illumination of spiritual understanding, one must acknowledge—see clearly—that the errors claiming to be his are unworthy and no part of true being. When he lives his prayer by forsaking discord, and refusing to accord power or reality to evil, he obtains mercy. His awakening to Truth acquaints him with his heritage of divine Love, and he proves practical the word of God voiced by the prophet (Jeremiah 31:13), "I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them."

* * *

Confidence is available to those who have loved ones in the armed forces. Are they not continuously directed and protected by God, good? Evil has no claims upon them. It cannot obscure from them His presence and harmonious government. In willingly allying oneself with the armies of the righteous, one does not separate himself from divine Love's unerring control, but comes under it. These truths realized bring abiding comfort, even the assurance that the inspiration of omniscience is an unfailing guide and sure support.

The understanding of divine Mind's power and presence brings deliverance from sorrow; it assures men of dominion over every untoward circumstance. Thus is humanity learning to refute erring sense testimony, to accept divine Love's comforting assurances of joy and freedom. And so are being proved practical these encouraging words in Science and Health (p. 66): "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

The Hay Is In

The business of the meadow is complete.
The lark who nested there has swerved her young
Skyward on lyric wings; the hay is in.
Each fragrant, giant forkful heaved and swung
Deep in the shadowy well of ancient roofs.
And yester-dusk the deer moved up to graze
The leveled acres, and a late quail called
Across the fading light. And all the maze
Of toiling noons eased to the questing still
Of wild-heart gleanings, and a dreaming hill.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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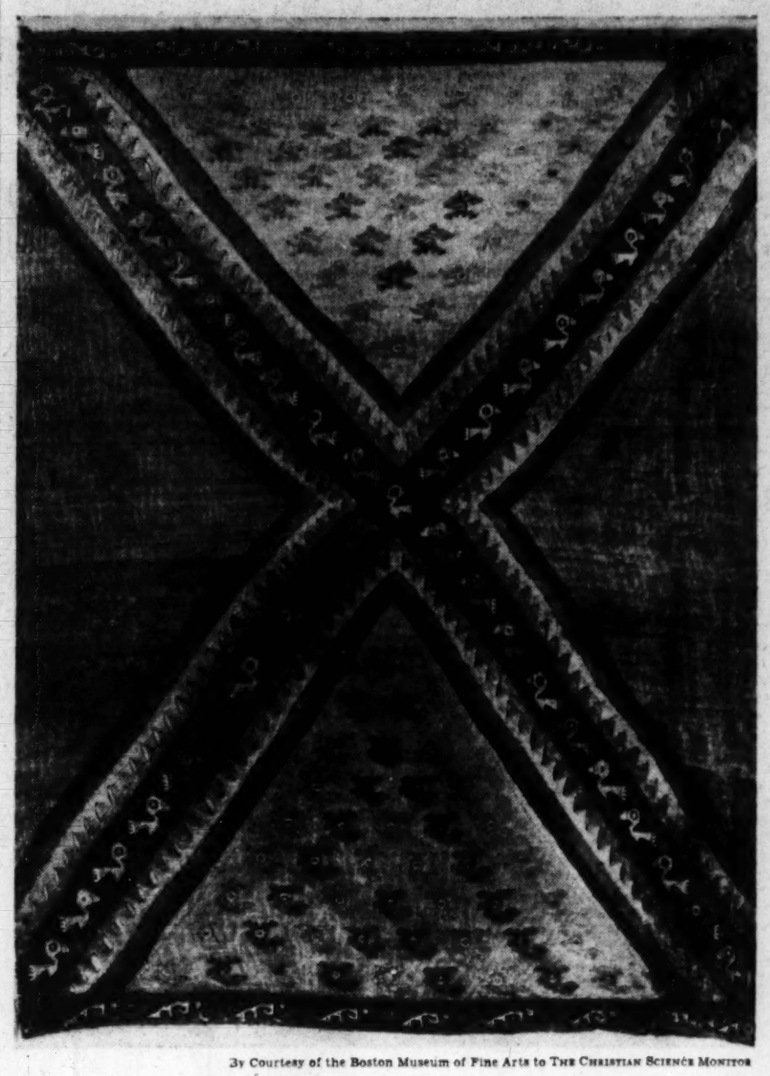

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF EMBROIDERED PERUVIAN TAPESTRY

ONE OF THE most richly laden textile repositories in the world has been "the Andean area" on the west coast of South America. We call the textiles Peruvian, but they were produced in territories that exceeded by far the present boundary limits of Peru. A dry climate has been especially favorable to the preservation of the garments, the coverings, ponchos, caps, belts, and pouches.

These ornate cloths reveal developments in the art of weaving by tribesmen of centuries past; their shrewd adaptation of primitive technical devices to subtle and expressive variation; their accomplishments in the production of beautiful dyes. Peruvian textiles are held in utmost regard today, not alone as a telling and delightful folk art, but as a fine art. Certain modern painters, fascinated by the combinations of color and the vivacity of the patterns, have been influenced by the pre-Columbian craftsmen of "the Andean area."

This embroidered tapestry was presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1878. The embroidery was worked into the weave after it was removed from the loom. The warp is of cotton, the weft of wool and cotton. The ground is yellow, and the emphatic motive of a diagonal cross is designed with stripes of crimson, yellow, and greenish yellow. The central band is worked with figures of birds in colorings of pink, yellow, and black. The upper and lower triangular fields are wrought with figures of deer, highly conventionalized.

This textile has been ascribed to the late Chimu period, about 1100-1400 A. D., a culture of the North Coast. The vividness and vitality with which the panels of birds are woven are not diminished in the least by the stylized simplification.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"NUNCA MAS TENDRAN DOLOR"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en ingles en esta página

LA PROMESA hecha en las Sagradas Escrituras: "Y nunca más tendrán dolor" (Jeremías 31:12) está hoy al alcance de la humanidad. Mientras Jeremías y los profetas percibieron en alto grado la falsedad del dolor, Cristo Jesús comprendió claramente y probó prácticamente su absoluta irrealidad. Jesús no fué indiferente ni condenó a los mortales desalentados. Pero sí condenó como impotente e irreal toda necesidad de desasociego, dedicando sus energías a libertar a aquellos que estaban bajo aparente adversidad.

El buen éxito del Maestro al confortar y aliviar a los afligidos se basa en su claro entendimiento de Dios como bien omnipotente, como la Vida y Mente del hombre y en su igualmente claro entendimiento del hombre como hijo espiritual de Dios por siempre cuidado y bendecido por el Amor inagotable. En nuestros días la Ciencia Cristiana ha puesto al alcance de todos el entendimiento práctico de Dios y del hombre el cual Jesús ejemplificó tan claramente.

El hombre real, la idea espiritual de Dios, no está destinado a vivir afligido, sino a manifestar gozo y satisfacción, aun todas las cualidades gloriosas de su Hacedor, Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a los mortales a cobrar ánimo y estar alegres. Enseña que el dolor no es necesario pues es inducido por la ignorancia de la verdadera naturaleza de Dios y aceptado por causa de una falsa educación. Explica bien claro que el dolor debe retroceder ante la ilustración. Y trae paz y consuelo al revelar la verdadera identidad del hombre como siempre aunado con Dios, el bien infinito.

Aunque algunas personas puedan desanimarse por la mala salud, no hay causa real para desesperarse. Aun en casos en que los medios materiales no ofrecían esperanza, la armonía ha sido restaurada por medio de las ministraciones de la Ciencia Cristiana. Una amiga de la que esto escribe, que por mas de diez años estuvo gravemente enferma de varias dolencias, sintió amargura al ver que los médicos eran impotentes para curarla u ofrecerle esperanza alguna. Principió a leer el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy que revela a Dios como Amor inmutable y universal que no crea ninguna enfermedad. Esta verdad fué maravillosa y vital para ella. La aceptó con regocijo, y de tal manera iluminó su conciencia, que el resentimiento, la compasión de sí misma, la falta de esperanza y otros errores no pudieron ya seguir dominando su pensamiento para después manifestarse en su cuerpo, y así fué completamente curada. Su curación se efectuó en el espacio de un mes y fué llevada a cabo solamente por su aceptación y utilización de la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre que ella había adquirido leyendo SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

En numerosos casos, los medios espirituales —oración sincera que reforma el corazón— han sido bastantes para libertar a aquellos que necesitan curación. La Ciencia Cristiana revela que la salud no es algo material fuera del hombre que él haya perdido y que necesite recobrar. Al contrario, se ha descubierto que la salud es un conocimiento constante, otorgado por Dios, de la armonía que el hombre real por siempre posee. El entendimiento de la libertad dada al hombre por Dios, no es una mera teoría. Albergada y vivida actúa como una ley para establecer la salud y el dominio sobre todo mal.

Dejamos de condenarnos a nosotros mismos y nos volvemos de los errores del pasado al aprender que estos no son reales. El camino, a decir verdad, es el arrepentimiento y la enmienda. El camino del entendimiento espiritual pertenece justamente al hombre como hijo impecable e infalible de Dios. La oración interna de corrección propia y la resultante práctica de la vida que recomienda Salomón, se exige a todo individuo que verdaderamente quiera conocerse a sí mismo: "El que encubre sus transgresiones, no prosperará; mas quien las confiese y las abandone, alcanzará misericordia" (Proverbios 28:13).

No en la rectitud ni justificación propias, ni lamentando lo que parecen ser pruebas y cargar la cruz, se encuentra el consuelo del Amor divino. En la iluminación del entendimiento espiritual, uno debe reconocer—ver claramente—que los errores que pretenden ser suyos, son indignos de y ajenos al ser verdadero. Cuando vive su plegaria, abandonando la confusión y negándose a conceder poder o realidad al mal, obtiene misericordia. Su despertar a la Verdad le hace conocer su herencia de Amor divino y prueba que es práctica la palabra de Dios expresada por el profeta (Jeremías 31:13): "Cambiaré su duelo en alborozo, y los consolaré."

La confianza está al alcance de aquellos que tienen seres queridos en las fuerzas armadas. ¿No están estos seres continuamente dirigidos y protegidos por Dios, el bien? El mal no tiene sobre ellos derecho alguno. No puede obscurecerles la presencia y el gobierno armonioso de Dios. Aliándonos voluntariamente con los ejércitos de los justos, no nos separamos del dominio infalible del Amor divino, sino que caemos dentro de él. El comprender estas verdades trae un consuelo perdurable, aun la seguridad de que la inspiración de la omnisciencia es guía infalible y seguro sostén.

El entendimiento del poder y la presencia de la Mente divina, nos liberta del dolor; asegura a los hombres el dominio sobre toda circunstancia enfadosa. Así está la humanidad aprendiendo a refutar el falible testimonio de los sentidos, a aceptar la seguridad consoladora de gozo y libertad que suministra el Amor divino. Y así se prueban prácticamente estas alentadoras palabras que encontramos en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 66): "Cada estado sucesivo de experiencia desenvuelve nuevas vistas de bondad divina y amor."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Silence

(Early Morning)

The eastern hill is quiet as the sea;
The sea, turned upside-down, could be the sky:
Each holds the other's own serenity—
No roughening noise, no motion—not a cry
Scratches the taut suspense of coming day;
The soundless passage of uncounted hours
Whispers across the silence locked away
Behind the petals of unopened flowers.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

On Not Having a High Adobe Wall

SANTA FÉ is a city of walls, crumbling, out-of-line walls, mellowed with the sun and storm of many years. But I did not want a wall around my long narrow wedge of New Mexican soil, and much of Santa Fé was aghast at such non-conformity.

"You won't have any privacy without a wall," they warned. "Everyone that lives up on the hill and everyone who lives down in Tenorio Flat has been using your lot as a short-cut for years. They wander back and forth as if they owned the place. Little native boys will steal your peaches and little native girls will walk off with your flowers. Oh, you'd better have a wall."

As I watched beautiful old ladies, enveloped in the graceful folds of their black "mantas" walking serenely through my premises, I clung to the whimsical idea that people might decorate my adobe soil even more effectively than peaches ripening on ruffle-leaved trees or hollyhocks reaching for the roof-top.

* * *

So it is that, after three years, my yard has become a public thoroughfare and a neighborhood crossroads. Native children skim by like so many tropical birds. Their pink, yellow, and bright blue dresses outrival the gayest of my flowers. Nearly every small brown hand carries some kind of posey. So that I do not need a calendar to remind me of the orderly progress of the seasons. They pass the windows of the little adobe house in the hands of school children—pussy willows and wild roses and golden aspen leaves and piñon branches starred with snow.

Two of the older girls finally plucked up courage to come in. They were cousins and had the same name. They introduced themselves as "Angelita y Angelita." As I was ironing, they settled themselves comfortably on the couch. "Would I like them to sing while I finished the ironing?"

There was much whispering as the repertoire was planned. The little short Angelita "made" the alto and the tall slim Angelita "made" the soprano. Not everyone can finish an ironing to the cadences of the "Marines' Song" rolling out in Spanish, or "America the Beautiful" sung by little girls whose Latin ancestors were rooted in this adobe soil a full century before mine left the shores of England.

* * *

One winter night, working late at my desk by the three-cornered fireplace, I had the feeling that someone was looking in the uncurtained window. I walked over and peered between the blossoming geranium plants. There, pressed against the glass, was a thatch of uncombed black hair dusted with snow and two fascinated big brown eyes in a young face. "What do you want?" I asked opening the door.

"Nada, nada—nothing." And there was the sound of a half-swallowed sob. "I was only looking. It's so pretty—the fire and the cat and the flowers."

"Come in and look more," I invited. His name was Inocencio and he "had" twelve years. He had left home because his father was "sort of mad at him." With the Spanish love of the dramatic, he added: "Tomorrow I join the army and go away to war."

In the middle of the night, Inocencio and I made hot chocolate, Mexican style with a dash of cinnamon. He drank three cups and consumed a round dozen sandwiches. Then, in front of the chuckling piñon fire, we played all my recordings of Spanish music. When that was finished, Inocencio had decided to postpone his military career and to return to the adobe of "el papa."

* * *

On summer evenings, I like to see old ladies in their long, full-gathered black skirts and old men in their wide-brimmed black felt hats wandering decorously through my lot. Mr. Apodaca's early morning "Buenos dias" starts my day with zest. When night wraps the little adobe house in blue and purple shadows, I cherish old Doña Josefina's soft-spoken: "Vaya con Dios—go with God," as she slips like another shadow past the candle-lighted window.

People have, indeed, proved to be more interesting than mellowing fruit or blossoming perennials. I glory in other people's adobe walls, when snow lies along their tops and brings out their lovely curves. I appropriate their beauty, when apple blossoms tap against their sides and when young people sit on their topmost bricks and sing on moonlit summer nights because the world is fair to see. But I will have no walls, however charming, around my wedge of adobe soil. After all, what is privacy? Compared to my much-used yard, it might be a kind of vacuum.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

The Great Migration

THEN THEY BEGAN to come, like bees to a clover field. And, from 1620 on, they kept coming.

It was a vast westward movement, not only from the British Isles but from all Europe. They were drawn to the strange, new world like iron filings to a magnet. They came as individuals: they came in groups and societies and church congregations. They were brought over for special skills, like the Italian glassmakers, who came to Jamestown; they came under hard conditions of labor, as the Greeks and Minorcans were to come to New Smyrna in Florida. They came from many stocks—the Dutch to New Netherlands, the Swedes to Delaware, the French to South Carolina and the vast southern lands that changed hands between France and Spain, the Spaniards to Florida, New Mexico, California, the Irish, Scotch and Germans to Pennsylvania, the English everywhere. And they all brought something. The Swedes, for instance, brought the log cabin—they built the first log cabins anywhere in the American colonies. The Dutch brought many things, among them . . . Santa Claus. The Germans brought their patient ways of farming. The French brought their skill with the vine. . . .

It was not yet the great melting pot that it later became. It was still predominantly British in stock. But the new names were there—Seixas, De la Noye, van Cortlandt, Groghan, Mansker, Herkimer—a hundred others. And each new stock, as it came, brought its own traditions, its own tincture, its own flavor to American life.

By 1776, there were thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, stretching a thousand miles from Maine to Georgia. Thirteen colonies, with perhaps two million people, all under the English flag—and all very different.

They had spread north and south, pushed inland along the routes of the great rivers. They had not yet flooded into the vast midsection of the country—they were still held back from that by the long mountain wall of the Appalachians, though, at points, the wall had been pierced by hardy settlers. . . .

And if, say in 1765, you had asked these colonists just what they were, they would have said, "I'm a Massachusetts man, a Virginia man, a Georgia man." That was how they thought of themselves. They flew the flag of England. . . . But they were not living in England—there were many now who had never seen England or its shores. The word "American" had been long in use, but it did not mean then what it means today. They were not all part of one big nation. They were Massachusetts men, Connecticut men, Rhode Island men. . . .

And yet, they did have some things in common, these various men, these different colonies. They must have had, or they never would have made a nation at all.—From "America," by STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Band Night in Ecuador

IT WAS THURSDAY NIGHT. Band night. I looked at my watch. In five minutes the military bands would be gathering in every town square in Ecuador, from Ibarra to Loja, and from Macas to Manta, and I did not want to miss the Loja band. There they come, down the street from the barracks, their feet shuffling in something less than martial rhythm. They turn a right face into the square and take up their places. The benches of the park and the arcade along the shop fronts are full. The first number is a *paso doble*. The street light falls upon the deep bronze face of the tuba player. His straight black bristles prick downward and outward under the visor of his military cap. The talking has stopped. The radio in front of Sotomayor's General Store has been turned off. *Oom-pah, oom-pah; twiddle diddle dee twiddle dee. Oom-pah twiddle dee.* The thick lips of the flautist lisp a breathy obbligato. . . . The *paso doble* is over; the musicians stand at ease. One by one they take off their hats and wipe their foreheads. They shrug their shoulders and shift their weight under the oversize coats. Here's another piece. *Oom-pah-pah; oom-pah-pah, oom-pah-pah, oom-pah-pah.* And see all the people come to stand near! It is the "Vaca Lechera." Every dark shadow of the square has yielded up one or two children, youths, or older people, as the magnetic notes of the "Vaca Lechera" draw them all to the little cobbled corner before the band. "*Ay, mi serrana, lánguida . . .*" Incredibly the soldiers put their instruments to one side—all but the drummer and the tuba player—and begin to sing. Serious, dreamy-faced, unpracticed, they sing the unofficial national song of the Andean towns of Ecuador, "Ordeñando la vaca lechera." Their eyes are fixed on a distant horizon and there are tears in some of them. Between each stanza they play the tune twice over, once slow and once fast. Then, as they sing, the lips of the people move with them: ". . . *pa' hablar con taita cur'ay ay ay . . .*" Then I knew what folk music was. Then I knew more than I had been able to get out of Menéndez Pidal, or Grimm, or Wolf, or Durán, the great nineteenth-century critics. I knew now that sometimes a whole people identifies itself with a tune and a verse. Not because of a civil war, not because they are patriotic, not because they are celebrating, but just because they are that tune, and that tune is them. It doesn't mean anything, not anything you can say in words. But it spreads and leaps, like a wild fire, from town to farm, to city, to all the countryside; and I thought, as I stood there, that all the bands, the fine, full-throated band of Ibarra, the sharp, too-military band of Quito, the bands of Otavalo, Cayambé, Riobamba, and Ambato, and all the other bands that play every Thursday night were all singing together, "*Ay, mi serrana, lánguida . . .*" I hoped that I wouldn't have to speak to anyone right away.—From "Ecuador—Portrait of a People," by ALBERT B. FRANKLIN, copyright 1943 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

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U. S. Faces Golden Opportunity of 'Selling' Itself in Wartime Russia

Plan Outlined to Handle Displaced Europeans

Planning Association urges extension of UNRRA aid and adoption of national employment services—Need seen for assurance by United States of full participation in any world organization.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Whether you estimate the number of Europeans that have been forced from their homes because of the war or deliberate Nazi policies at 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 the problem is staggering.

That problem of Europe's uprooted people as well as possible solutions is the subject of the latest study by the National Planning Association. Its timeliness is attested by the current meeting in Montreal of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which is specifically concerned with relocating displaced populations.

Specific recommendations made by the N. P. A. study include:

1. Extension of UNRRA's responsibility to assist displaced persons beyond those envisaged by UNRRA's council. For example displaced persons of enemy countries wherever they are found and persons persecuted for racial, religious or political beliefs in the interwar period.

Plan Broader Service

2. Expansion of the scope of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees so that it can deal with the relocation of displaced persons who do not fall within the category of "refugee" as at present defined by the Committee, but who have no place to which they can be repatriated or returned.

3. Development of a regularized and responsible relationship between private and official agencies so that the services of private agencies experienced in this field can be fully utilized.

4. Legal protection by some international authority of displaced persons who for one reason or another cannot be repatriated and who have not acquired another nationality.

Identity Program

5. Provision of identity documents to stateless persons to facilitate travel and return as well as work and residence.

6. Extension of national employment services with an international exchange of information regarding employment opportunities as recommended by the International Labor Office.

7. Assurance of full and active participation of the United States in any over-all international organization, since otherwise the outlook for displaced persons would be considerably darkened.

Freely admitting there is no royal road to relocation of Europe's millions, the N. P. A. report, however, believes that mass repatriation will account for the overwhelming majority of displaced persons. But a numerically important residual group of those unable to return home for differing reasons will have to be given legal protection and assisted during varying periods of time pending individual or collective resettlement, or absorption in the areas of temporary residence.

Relocation Problem

Relocation, the report states, involves three different processes: Mass repatriation, absorption in the country of their present residence, and individual or group resettlement in some new location.

Mass repatriation involving the great majority of displaced persons will take time and is UNRRA's responsibility when military authorities request it. It will also have temporary responsibility for the physical care of those who for economic, social, or political reasons will never return to their former homes. Repatriation should not be dogmatically insisted on, the report emphasizes.

In discussing the problem of those to be absorbed by the countries of actual residence, the N. P. A. report insists it would be particularly unfortunate if after the war law-abiding persons temporarily resident in the United States on visitors' visas and with no prospect of settlement elsewhere should be deported.

Suggestions dealing with individual and group resettlement include: Simplification of immigration laws and regulations, strengthening sponsoring agencies providing financial backing for refugee immigrants, provision of training and retraining schemes, and assistance in making cultural and individual adjustments.

Juvenile Delinquency Drops 23 P. C. in Baltimore Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20 — Juvenile delinquency here has dropped 23 per cent during the first six months of this year as compared to the same period in 1943. The downward trend can be attributed to the Baltimore Youth Commission named by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin on Nov. 16, 1943.

Up to the present time, a total of approximately 200 interested citizens here have been named to this organization which was set up not only to study the problems of youth and to check tendencies toward delinquency, but to correlate, stimulate, and spearhead all community efforts to help the city's young people generally.

Judge Charles E. Moylan, chairman of the Commission and Chief Judge of the Juvenile Court, cites the following among efforts responsible for the present cut in juvenile waywardness:

Work Effective

1. Effective work of the juvenile protective of the Baltimore City Police Department.

2. Work of the court in holding parents of children whose delinquent behavior is directly and clearly caused by them to strict accountability and the deterrent effect on others achieved through the fines and prison sentences. Since Jan. 1, more than 50 adults have been charged with causing or contributing to delinquency of their children, eight have been found not guilty and the others have felt penalties provided in the law.

3. Much greater as a cause of the present trend has been the effective work of the court's staff, consisting of a physician, a court psychiatrist and 11 probation officers, in working not only with the youngsters found to be delinquents, but with their entire families.

4. The work of the Baltimore Youth Commission is supplementing the effective and constructive work of Baltimore's many social agencies and organizations, the city and State departments of public welfare, civic groups, churches of all faiths, schools, public and private, and several training schools for delinquent children.

When the Youth Commission was in its initial formation, a meeting was held to which pastors of all city churches were invited. Various organized youth groups, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and Y. M. C. A. Clubs, gave speakers who told of ways in which youth groups could be organized in churches.

One of the lodges of the Brith Sholom contributed $1,500 for organization expenses of such clubs and organized groups. Since that meeting, 26 such youth groups have been organized.

Baltimore's Police Commissioner, Hamilton Atkinson, working with Judge Moylan, has set up 10 Boy Scout troops—eight for white boys and two for Negro boys—in the various police stations. In the Southwestern Police Station, a completely equipped Boys' Club for the youth of that area has been set up. Funds for the conversion were donated by the Variety Club, composed of theatrical managers and owners. Plans for additional similar boys' clubs, under the same sponsorship are being planned—one in the Eastern Police Station and one for Negro boys in a Negro section. The clubs are fitted with woodworking tools, reading rooms, and game rooms, and under supervision of qualified patrolmen on various shifts.

Recreation Programs

Neighborhood recreation centers are playing an important part, too, Judge Moylan said. There is one in Hamilton, a Baltimore suburban district, with 900 members. It's the largest of all.

In furtherance of the youth movement, a proposal has been placed before the Mayor and City Council for use of all school buildings in the city, where facilities are available, for an enlarged city-wide diversified program of evening recreation under supervision of the City Department of Public Recreation. The proposal was made after full discussion and with the approval of the Departments of Education and Recreation.

This will give the youth of Baltimore a greatly enlarged recreational program under sponsorship of the Department of Recreation. It also opens the way for the use of 140 city playgrounds next summer, instead of merely 40 playgrounds opened this summer.

Overseas Duty Nearer For All Service Women

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Legislation to permit Waves, women Marines and Spars, the petticoat components of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, respectively, to serve outside the United States was passed by the House Sept. 19 and sent to the White House.

However, only those who volunteer for service in Hawaii, Alaska, or the "American area" outside the continental limits may be so assigned. The legislation does not change existing law barring assignment of the women to foreign duty.

19,000 German Soldiers Surrender in France

United States Army Signal Corps from Herris & Ewing

Allied Officers Discuss Terms With Nazi General

Lieut. Col. Bertram Kalisch (left) and Lieut. Col. J. K. French (right) discuss terms of surrender with German Maj. Gen. Erich Elster and his staff at River Loire, in Romorantin, France. Although the General is surrendering 19,000 troops, he seems cheerful.

UNRRA Chiefs Pledge Efforts to Meet Shortages

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 20—Admitting preoccupation with military needs and forecasting continuing world shortages in certain key commodities, British and American supply chiefs have assured United Nations relief planners they are keenly interested in getting succor to liberated Europe.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council, in session here, heard the promise of co-operation from William L. Batt, United States spokesman for the combined Production and Resources Board; G. R. Patterson, Canadian on the combined Food Board, and Sir Charles Hambro, British member of the combined Raw Materials Board.

Practically all relief supplies for Europe must clear through these three boards, whether they are to be paid for by individual nations or bought out by UNRRA's $2,000,000,000 fund.

Though supplies cleared by the boards to date have been comparatively small, Mr. Batt assured representatives of 44 nations assembled here that most European military needs will be met by the end of September, and with the fall of Germany considerable supplies should be released for UNRRA.

Representatives of occupied and liberated nations are warning UNRRA that rehabilitation supplies must be forthcoming quickly in order not to develop the economic strains that could lead to another world war.

Even such nations as the Netherlands, Norway, and France, which intend to pay for their own supplies, must get allocations from the combined boards which control the greater part of the world's production and shipping today. While describing the boards' "real sense of obligation" toward provision of relief, Mr. Batt declared that "until the end of the European war, provision for relief supplies in many categories must be made by taking advantage of capacity temporarily available rather than by planning an independent production program."

Among commodities expected to be short even after the fall of Europe are sugar, fats, leather, textiles, lumber, certain minerals, and certain manufacturing components.

These will continue to be tightly rationed in a number of countries, including the United States, to supply relief needs.

The military is still taking between 20 and 30 per cent of the total textile production in the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. UNRRA has sent a cotton-goods buying expedition to Brazil and is considering obtaining supplies in Mexico. The combined boards have recommended that UNRRA buy rayon instead of cotton where possible, but rayon costs more.

UNRRA has asked for leather to make 13,000,000 pairs of shoes for destitute Europeans and to rebuild 2,000,000 pairs of Army shoes. This is nearly one quarter of the combined United States, United Kingdom, and Canadian production for 1944. Here again, the combined boards have said that allocations cannot be made until the war in Europe is over.

On its own initiative, the combined Production and Resources Board has begun to procure public-utility facilities and agriculture machinery.

Speaking of stringencies in important groups of food, he added, "Animal protein foodstuffs as a class continue to cause concern, but a reduction in military requirements and stocks held for wartime purposes should release some supplies of particular types. The supply of fats and oils is not abundant and meeting requirements in full will depend on the world crops of vegetable oil seeds during 1945."

The sugar situation he described as "extremely difficult at present."

World supplies of meat probably will be lower next year than this, Mr. Patterson said, chiefly because of a decline in the hog population of North America.

The only cereal in a tight position is rice, he reported.

Norway and France were disclosed to have submitted the most comprehensive purchase proposals to date, while the Netherlands and Belgium have asked for certain individual commodities.

The Policy Committee has before it a proposal that $50,000,000 of UNRRA money be spent in Italy for limited rehabilitation. The chief concern of Committee members is whether aid to Italy would set a precedent for other former-enemy countries.

A chance in UNRRA rules to allow feeding of India in case of famine was proposed to the Committee on Policy by Dean Acheson, United States Council member, in accord with wishes expressed by the United States Congress when it approved an $800,000,000 UNRRA appropriation.

Sir Girja Bajpai, Indian Agent General in the United States, strongly supported the proposal permitting UNRRA to operate in those areas under the control of the United Nations which are of importance to the military operations of the United Nations and which are stricken by famine.

Relief Calls to Keep Allied Factories Busy

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Sept. 20

Reports presented to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference here indicate the huge relief demands of Europe will keep factories in the United States, Britain, and Canada busy for at least 12 months after the collapse of Germany.

Little Duchy Drops Chains

The World, Briefly ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Liberation came quickly and quietly last week to the smallest of Hitler's slave nations—the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. But to none has it come with bigger meaning.

For Luxemburg was more than occupied. It was possessed—annexed to the Reich in 1942.

When Luxemburgers looked out across the Moselle toward Germany in April, 1940, the chill they felt was not in the spring weather. They saw German soldiers ominously patrolling the river bank.

On May 10, 1940, they got a better look at these soldiers. They were goose-stepping over Luxemburg highways to Belgium and France. Wedged between the German West Wall and the French Maginot Line, the little Duchy could do little else but watch. For its army comprised only 475 men; they had six machine guns.

* * *

The Grand Duchess Charlotte and her government fled to France with hardly a moment to spare.

The Nazis were conquerors then—the master race, heady with arrogance. In three months Luxemburg was stripped of its Constitution, its Parliament, its liberty. The French language was forbidden, Hitler's picture was ordered hung in every home, and a Nazi gauleiter took over the government.

Luxemburg boys were forced into the Hitler Youth. Girls were sent to German labor camps. Nor was that the end. Two years later, Aug. 30, 1942, Luxemburg was incorporated into the Third Reich.

Berlin was like a cat that finally had caught its canary. And Luxemburg was a very choice canary—the ninth largest steel-producing country in the world.

Luxemburg rebelled. Its 999 square miles were no measure of its courage. In violent protest over annexation and conscription of its men into the German Army, the entire country united in a general strike—the first occupied nation to dare such defiance.

Many were executed. Nazi order finally was enforced. But industrial sabotage continued. Labor slow-down in the steel mills dropped production sharply.

* * *

Luxemburg has a distinguished history, but one which was largely thrust upon it. It bowed to many rulers—Roman emperors, the mighty Charlemagne, to Napoleon, to kings of Spain, Holland, and Belgium. In 1867 the Duchy won independence, and later the crown passed to the present ruling house of Nassau.

It is a popular rule with Luxemburgers. They endorsed it emphatically by popular vote in 1919. There is no reason to believe they will change their mind in the coming postwar election. The Grand Duchess Charlotte is one of the few prewar rulers who may look forward to a hearty welcome from her subjects.

British Films Get Jump In Information 'Market'

Fertile field pictured for OWI pamphlets describing America—Few Hollywood movies shown in Moscow as state-controlled Soviet distributors refuse to take U. S. product except on reciprocity basis.

Are Americans making the most of their opportunities for familiarizing the Russian people with American thought and American ways? This question is examined by Mr. Stevens in the light of his special knowledge of the Russian people. Mr. Stevens has just returned from revisiting Russia on a 10-months assignment.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war has provided a golden opportunity for telling the Russian people more about America.

To date, it has been missed sadly, although in the past 2½ years the Office of War Information has consumed gallons of ink and tons of slick paper and greenbacks on beautifully printed and illustrated booklets and pamphlets in scores of languages, telling the natives of Timbuctoo or Kuweit that the United States was a pretty good country and that Americans were pretty fine people, and explaining its war and peace aims with admirable clarity.

I remember the old days in Egypt in the spring of 1942 when the OWI had just set up shop. There was only two officials, the chief and his assistant, and only two small offices and an anteroom.

How OWI Office Grew

The OWI now occupies an entire mansion with several hundred employees, who produce and disseminate bushels of printed matter in many languages.

But although this is destined largely for populations which, like the Egyptian and the Persian, are about 98 per cent illiterate, whereas in Russia, where literacy runs over 90 per cent, no effort was made until this year to reach the people.

This time the British were more on their toes than the Americans. The Britansky Soyuznik, or British Ally, a Russian-language weekly published in Moscow by the British Ministry of Information began its meteoric career in August, 1942—at the time of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit. But despite the Soyuznik's instantaneous and growing success, there was no similar American effort.

More than six months after the Soyuznik began publication, in midwinter of 1943 United States Ambassador William H. Standley complained that the Russian people were not being given the facts about American aid to Russia by their own press. But it was not until W. Averell Harriman replaced Mr. Standley that the Embassy made any move to reach the Soviet public with information about America.

Mr. Harriman was accompanied by Samuel Spevak, whose title in Washington was chief of the proposed Moscow office of the OWI. In Moscow, however, the OWI had no official existence of its own, but simply as the press section of the Embassy. For a start, "Office of War Information" was ill-suited for translation into Russian—it could only be rendered as "Bureau of Military Information," which in a spy-conscious country had a definitely sinister ring.

Spevak Leaves Soviet

Mr. Spevak went to Moscow with a lot of good plans for splendidly gotten up publications that would sell America to the Russians.

He got discouraged rather early, however, and left not to return. But the plans for magazines, though they languished for a while, did not fold up altogether.

Today a Russian version of the OWI pocket-size magazine USA is to be published in the United States for distribution in Russia, every two months, also, a Russian edition of the super-illustrated OWI magazine Victory.

This arrangement involves certain difficulties in the shape of complex censorship.

Moreover, translators capable of rendering the contents into idiomatic Russian must be found in America. This is complicated by the fact that in the 26 years since the Revolution, the Russian language has undergone important changes, and though this applies less to straight literary material, it is a serious consideration when the subject matter involves colloquialisms or technical terms which were nonexistent a quarter of a century ago.

These proposed magazines, appearing at irregular intervals of not less than two months, are no substitute for a weekly paper like the Britiansky-Soyuznik, which on special occasions, as D-Day, put out a special-edition copies of which were flown to the front for distribution in the trenches.

It caused a tremendous impression.

As regards film distribution in Russia the British are also far ahead of the United States.

When I first reached Moscow last December, the entire population was flocking to see a British effort called "George and the Dinky-Does," so far as I could gather, a British imitation of a Hollywood musical show.

Only Two U. S. Films

During the winter, Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve," with a poorly synchronized Russian sound track, had a big run. This was followed by Alexander Korda's "Thief of Baghdad" and another Korda fantasy in color film, which provided welcome distraction from the war. By contrast, the only two American pictures shown to the Russian public during the past year were Samuel Goldwyn's "North Star" and Frank Capra's "Battle for Russia," both of which were well received, but neither of which told the Soviet movie-goer anything about America.

Practically all the latest American films eventually find their way to the American Embassy, where they are shown for the benefit of members of the foreign colony and sometimes to select audiences of Russians. A tremendous impression was made on such an audience by "Battle for New Guinea." After the showing, one of the top ranking Russian writers told me:

"I never imagined what your troops were up against in your war in the Pacific."

Yet my interlocutor was one of the best-informed persons in Moscow, one who had access to information sources inaccessible to the ordinary citizen.

"Battle for New Guinea," though shown to a few more select audiences, including Red Army officers, was never released for public showing, any more than was "This Is the Army," "Stage Door Canteen," "The Human Comedy," "Casablanca," or any one of scores of pictures which the Russians would have enjoyed heartily.

Reciprocity Basis

The cause for this is simple. The Russian distributors are willing to show American pictures, but they want to do business on a reciprocity basis—one American film shown in Russia for one Soviet film shown in America, on the face of it a reasonable enough request. But the hitch is that whereas the Russian distributors are a state organization, in the United States film distributors are private concerns that operate not in terms of a national policy but of profit.

Their main objective is not the improvement of Soviet-American relations through mutual understanding, but a cash turnover. Many of the Soviet pictures they would have to take in exchange would be poor risk from the box-office standpoint.

Because of this deadlock, American films are kept from the Russian market, where they might contribute heavily to Russian knowledge about America, and thus bear indirectly on the whole central problem of world security.

Obviously, it would be unthinkable for OWI to subsidize the film distributors' purchase of Soviet films. That would be aiding communist propaganda and inviting congressional investigation.

Yet in Britain, the Ministry of Information, confronted with the same situation, has solved it to everyone's satisfaction, distributing Soviet films and supplying the Russians with increasing quantities of British films and newsreels.

Trial of Rome Police Chief As Nazi Aid Opens Quietly

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP)—Former police chief Pietro Caruso, accused of helping the Germans, went on trial today in Rome's 16th century Palazzo Corsini. The Court denied his plea for a postponement of the proceedings until six months after the war's end.

The hearing began quietly in contrast to the violence which marked the original effort to begin the trial two days before, when one of the key witnesses, Donato Carretta, former Vice-Director of the Regina Coeli jail of Rome, was lynched by a mob.

The new choice of a courtroom was kept secret until the trial started. Many lines of police blocked the streets leading to the palace and patrolled all the building's corridors.

Signor Caruso, on crutches as a result of injuries received in an auto wreck when he attempted to flee north ahead of the Allied armies, was helped to a chair near his secretary and co-defendant, Roberto Occhietto.

Specific charges read against Signor Caruso were that he turned over to the Germans 50 hostages for execution, seized citizens for labor battalions, violated the extraterritoriality of St. Paul's Church and authorized his secretary and others to attend a German sabotage school in the Netherlands.

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'League' Plan Halts on Issue: How Far Will Washington Go?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — Danger signals on America's foreign policy are appearing both in the United States Senate and at the Dumbarton Oaks tri-power conference on postwar peace and security.

The hurdle of the two-thirds rule still has to be negotiated in the Senate for any treaty involving a league to enforce peace.

Although the comforting impression has been created by the Dewey-Hull agreement that foreign policy has been lifted out of the present campaign, the indication continues that the real difference of opinion is deep and wide—although the ground has been shifted.

There is today virtual Senate unanimity that the United States should join some kind of postwar peace organization. So much has been gained by America's experience with two World Wars. But there is a profound difference today on the degree of authority which the proposed new league will have, and particularly of how promptly the United States will answer the fire alarm when the new international organization sends in the signal that a new conflagration is threatened.

Delay at Dumbarton Oaks

At Dumbarton Oaks the conference is being delayed for unexplained reasons. But there is a strong hint that the question turns on the subject that was debated in the Senate yesterday: How far can Russia and Great Britain trust the United States to respond, and above all how quickly, if a new attack by an aggressor state is threatened?

The long-range forecasts are for a bitter fight in the Senate over new league issues. It will be the same old fight of 1919-20 over the form in which the United States shall join the league. The same issue of reservations will arise. The fear of those Senate reservations hangs over the Dumbarton Oaks conference already.

The primary issues before the Senate are two. Each was discussed on the Senate floor yesterday. They are:

1. Shall America's entry into the new league be postponed until after final peace terms are agreed upon, and shall entrance be made contingent on satisfactory terms?

2. Shall America pledge itself in advance to do its share instantly in answering fire-calls by the new league against aggressors, or shall the response in each case be made contingent upon debate and a vote in Congress?

Wheeler Defers Speech

Four Republican Senators participated in yesterday's discussion. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, former isolationist, tried unsuccessfully several times to enter the discussion but postponed his speech until later in the week.

While the old "isolationists," or new "nationalists," are chary about coming into the open, there is evidence that they are merely biding their time.

Many voters meanwhile have been lulled into a fake sense of security by the agreement between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Secretary of State Cordell Hull over the matter of the new league. A nonpartisan agreement has been reached that the United States ought to participate in such an organization, which eliminates the immediate bitterness of the old Wilson-Lodge fight. But the differences of opinion are there, perhaps as strongly as ever.

Mr. Dewey has not stated his opinion on them, and if he is elected President there is every indication that, failing to make known his views in advance, the dispute will rise up to plague him, and perhaps to disillusion supporters of a strong world organization.

Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, assailed Mr. Roosevelt's handling of foreign policy between 1933 and Pearl Harbor. His colleague, Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, and Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, both Republicans, defended Mr. Roosevelt's new league proposals. The fourth Republican, Senator Robert A. Taft, also of Ohio, interjected a critical note regarding the Rumanian armistice terms announced from Moscow last week.

The only Democrat participating was Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, who supported Senator Ball, and emphasized the dangers of the constitutional two-thirds rule of treaty ratification.

Senator Ball brought out into the open for the first time the charge that isolationist Senators will use dilatory tactics in their Chamber, if the opportunity is presented, to prevent American aid in answering the hypothetical league fire alarm against aggressors.

"There are three individuals in this Senate who could and would stop it for a week at least and we all know it," he declared. "What then becomes of our pledge? Hitler conquered Poland in 26 days."

Senator Ball likewise stoutly argued that America's acceptance of the proposed new world organization should not be made contingent upon ratification of the inevitable treaty of peace.

No peace treaty, he argued, could possibly be negotiated that would satisfy everybody. There were sure to be disappointments. It would inevitably be a compromise.

Suppose one Senator demanded the freeing of India—should participation in the proposed league be rejected if he failed to get his wish?

As the Senate launched preliminary discussions like this, the vague outline of the new league fight began to be unfolded, with the possibility of reservations and delaying tactics like those which frustrated American participation in League of Nations No. 1.

Victory Gardeners Told to Grow Flowers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 20

Part of this year's Victory Gardens may become flower gardens in 1945 if the recommendations of the National Advisory Garden Committee to the War Food Administrator are carried out.

Apparently anticipating a decreased need for food from Victory Gardens next year, the Committee has recommended that the growing of flowers and ornamental plants be stressed as well as fruits and vegetables.

The WFA said the program was designed "to promote health, economy, attractive surroundings, and recreation."

Here We Go! When's Thanksgiving Day?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Nov. 30 instead of the fourth Thursday, Nov. 23, would be declared Thanksgiving Day under a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota.

A congressional declaration to this effect would avoid confusion in its observance by the states, said Mr. Knutson. November has five Thursdays this year.

In 1939, 1940, and 1941 President Roosevelt proclaimed the third Thursday in November as Thanksgiving, saying he so acted at the request of retail merchants who thought their Christmas business might increase if there were a longer interval between Thanksgiving and Dec. 25. About a third of the states stuck to the old-fashioned last Thursday.

In December, 1941, the President approved a joint congressional resolution naming the fourth Thursday of November each year as Thanksgiving.

16,604 Under Big Tent

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20 (AP)—The biggest crowd in Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus history—16,604 customers—saw last night's performance in Ruppert Stadium, home of the American Association Baseball Club. Best previous attendance record was just under 16,000, 20 years ago at Concordia, Kan.

World Airway New Plan Of Pan-American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — An American-Flag Airway around the world, linking trade and travel centers on all continents, is asked by Pan-American World Airways in an application for new routes and services filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board today.

The proposals include two new northern transoceanic routes, one providing an airway between New York and Moscow by way of Labrador or Newfoundland, Iceland, and the Scandinavian countries; the other from Seattle to Canton, China, via the Kurile Islands and Japan.

Pan-American, which operated about 98,000 route miles before the war, also asked CAB to allow it to expand its Latin-American operations to provide low-cost mass air transport and to extend its African network from the Belgian Congo to the continent's southern tip at Cape Town.

Fills in Sector

The international airway holds that the extensions of its prewar Atlantic and Pacific routes would fill in the missing sector through the Mediterranean, the Middle East, India, Burma, and French Indo China and complete a coordinated American-Flag Airway around the world.

With this aim in view, Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan-American, has indicated that he wants the present New York-Lisbon and Marseille service extended through Rome, Athens, Cairo, Basra, and Karachi to Calcutta. A connecting line already exists between Calcutta and Canton, China, the proposed terminal.

The new transpacific route would be from Seattle to Canton by way of Nome, Alaska, over the North Pacific through Paramushiro, Tokyo, and Shanghai, a distance of 6,831 miles.

Pan-American also seeks permission to connect Tokyo with Wake Island, a prewar base on its island route to the Orient, and to extend its lines from Singapore southward to Batavia, Java. On its route to Australia, which terminates at Auckland, New Zealand, it seeks a branch from the island stepping stone of Noumea, New Caledonia, to Sydney, Australia.

More Applications

In other applications filed with CAB, Pan-American would extend its London-Lisbon service to Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Moscow, and establish New York City as a port of entry for its Latin-American service, which now operates through the gateway ports of Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La., and Brownsville, Texas. It asks the addition of Charleston, S. C.; Tampa, Fla.; Houston, Texas., and Los Angeles, Calif., to the list.

Four-engined aircraft of an advanced type will be used to fly the globe-girdling routes, but Pan-American is withholding details on these new airplanes until the CAB hearing on the applications, a spokesman for the company said.

A month ago, however, the air line indicated that its advanced type, multi-passenger planes would provide mass air transportation in Latin-America at low rates, reducing tariffs as low as 3½ cents a mile for passengers and 10 cents a mile for classified cargo on long-haul traffic.

Spars to Return Versed In Art of Homemaking

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Capt. Dorothy Stratton, Director of the Coast Guard Spars, said today the service plans to return its members to civilian life trained in homemaking.

A home economics course, drawn up by leading authorities in the field, will be offered Spars throughout the country. Spars requested the training, she said, and class attendance will be voluntary.

New Powerful U. S. Short-Wave Radio To Inform World of Allied Victories

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20 (AP) —News of Allied successes will bombard Axis citizens on a 24-hour basis from the most powerful short-wave transmitters in the world, the Office of War Information disclosed today.

Three new short-wave stations, WLWL, WLWS and WLWR, each capable of an output of more than 200,000 watts, have gone into operation 20 miles north of here to disseminate news and entertainment to all parts of Europe and to Africa and South America.

Formal dedication of the stations will take place simultaneously in Cincinnati and Washington Saturday night.

The new installations cover a square mile of level ground fenced in and heavily guarded. A forest of antenna surrounds the only building on the premises.

Key point in the maze of wires, transformers, switch towers and other equipment is the tube which makes 200,000 watts possible.

The most powerful tube Germany has been able to develop has an output of 100,000 watts, the OWI says.

Of 33 short-wave stations in the United States used by the OWI for propaganda purposes, two stations, WLWO and WLWK, are powered with 75,000 watts and have been in operation for more than a year.

Obedience to P. A. C. Denied by Barkley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Majority Leader, denounced yesterday as "without the slightest foundation" a published statement, attributed to Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan that the Senate's Democratic leadership had bowed to the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in postponing consideration of an equal-rights-for-women constitutional amendment.

"The majority is afraid to bring it up because of the flood of C. I. O. telegrams and letters," Senator Ferguson was quoted as saying with reference to the equal-rights resolution sponsored by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa.

Senator Barkley told the Senate: "I have not seen Sidney Hillman (P. A. C. Director) on any subject for over a year. No letter or telegram has come to me from him on this subject."

Jungle Flame Gun Dubbed 'Atomizer'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Details of the new jungle flame gun, capable of throw a burning mass of jellied oil "much farther" than the 60-yard range of previous types, were announced Sept. 19 by the Army's Chemical Warfare Service.

The gun, dubbed the "atomizer," obtains its range through tremendous pressure. The jellied oil spatters and clings to the target and the gun is so accurate that troops training for its use practice on regular rifle ranges.

The gun was given its initial test under jungle conditions in the Solomon Islands last July. It is being produced by the Monroe Ordnance Company of Rochester, N. Y., the Beattie Manufacturing Company of Little Falls, N. Y., and the Sedgley Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

The Service also described another of its new weapons, a flame throwing tank.

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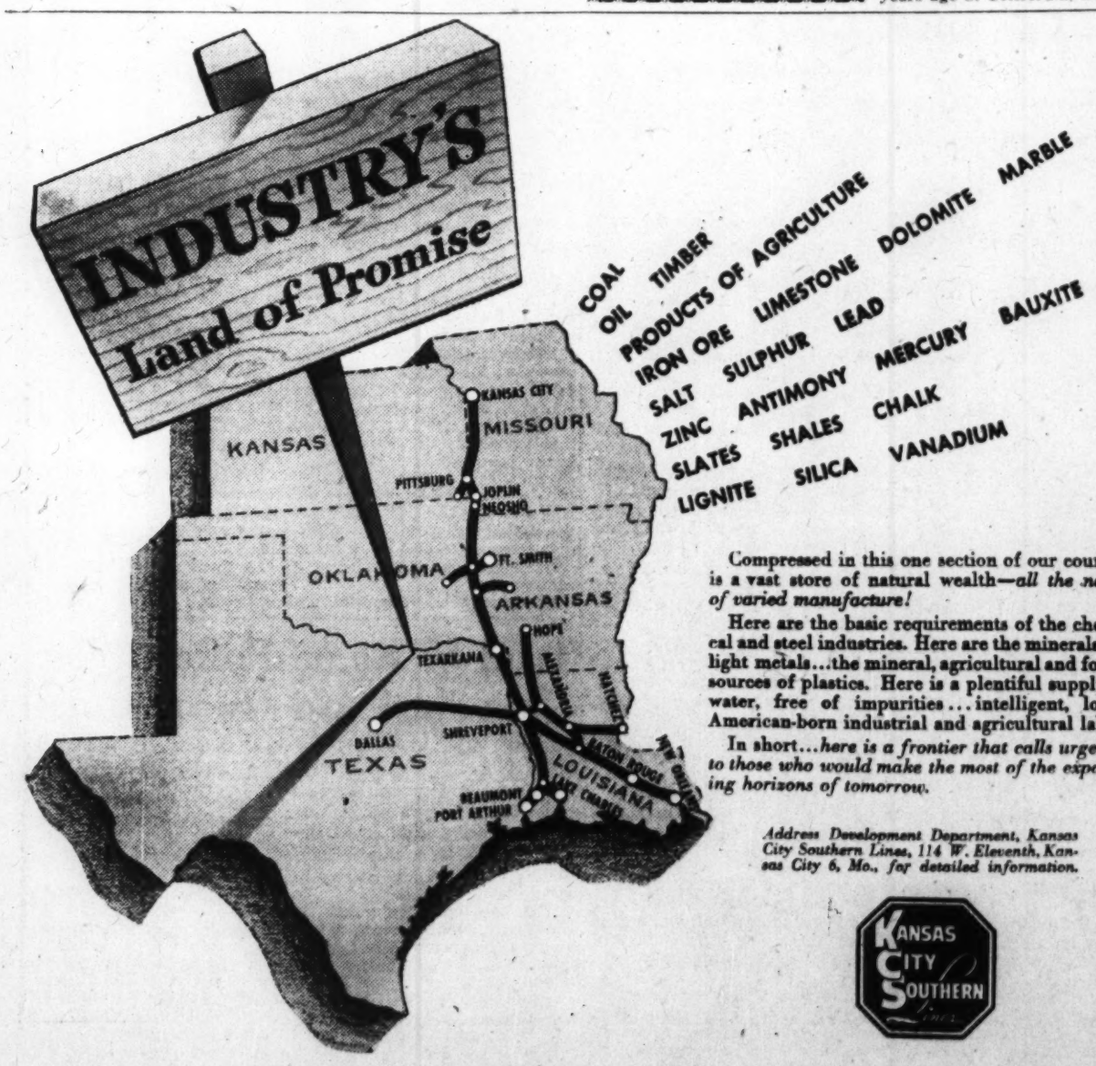

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLIC HEARING
City Council Chamber, City Hall, Boston
Thursday, September 21, 1944.
A public hearing will be held by the Committee on Ordinances of the Boston City Council to consider orders submitted for the establishment of curfew areas in the city of Boston, in accordance with Chapter 3, Ordinances of 1942.
Robert E. Green,
Clerk of Committees,
Boston City Council.

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Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
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1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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MAID for general housework, middle-aged woman preferred; plain cooking, light laundry, using Bendix washer; near Boston College. Tel. LASell 1363 (Mass.).

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POSITION wanted as manager of small southern hotel, around 20 rooms, Florida preferred, by young experienced man. Address P. O. Box 73, Intervale, N. H.

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Grandiose Note Modified In New Fall Millinery

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On second thought, hats have calmed down a bit. Having opened their heavy batteries with the "more" hat trend in earlier collections, New York's top milliners proceed to consolidate their positions, but with hats that summarize their clear-eyed perspective on the life of the active American woman. Those more delicate nuances that might have been submerged in the rush of translating genius into millinery at top speed reveal themselves in examples of well-considered hats as shown in the Cotillion Room at the Hotel Pierre.

John-Frederics incline from the imperative use of definite browns and grays and their preference for the "boxy" turban, and include a mounting turban of hand-loomed fabric with sharp contours. They also turn to lighter colors holding all the flattery of pale golds, subtle browns, silvery grays with peachbloom, and often the bold glitter of cabochon stones. With strong appeal to the feminine fondness for pastels, Lily Daché turns to such shades as nude blush, ashes of roses in satins, and the enchantment of "bunny" pink in a pleasing fabric she names so well—"spun candy." Sally Victor gives us "champagne" felts etched with crowns of seed pearls, and "lady" blue combined with purple in a puffed crown bonnet.

Silhouettes Important

All three designers move with light-fingered deftness through the spell-binding dither of ostrich. A halo hat of uncurled black ostrich is combined with a fine black and white pin-stripe silk crown which covers the back of the head, and the silk is repeated in turn-back cuffs of black gauntlet gloves. Most of the hats have head-fitting crowns, and are not left to teeter uncertainly atop the head. It is noted, too, that emphasis falls on the silhouette and the draping of the hat rather than on the trimming, though this definitely plays its part.

A black clipped ostrich from the Daché salon, mounted on a light foundation, presents the outline of a beret but with the feeling of a tricorne, and is worn, as are most of this milliner's hats, with the decorative chignon net, which is part of the hat. A typical John-Frederics model—large, soft-brimmed and pliable, is made of crocheted grosgrain ribbon in a soft amethyst shade while a subtle brown moiré ribbon is drawn casually through the edge of its brim to give even more interest to an already interestingly textured hat—a hat to meet your mood halfway and that will pack without protest.

Bonnet or turban—all are one to the clever fingers of Sally Victor, who dramatizes mink in a turban, high and formal, places it on a jersey base and studs the headband with topaz as bright as cat's eyes.

Accompanying Accessories

These designers give notable attention to accessories. Small ostrich feather muffs — some curled, some clipped—are news in collections. Hackle feathers make a smooth little pastel muff which ties in with a large off-face dinner hat faced with the same plumage. Satin gloves in black and jewelled accent colors for "after five," some with large, loose cuffs, are in keeping with elaborate satin bags which hint Directoire influence, as do the graceful satin or fur stoles. Purple gives its regal look to many hats and accessories, blending with the deep dark richness of real Victorian green.

Custom millinery for fall presented by Saks Fifth Avenue, is designed by Tatiana du Plessix, who leans to sophisticated colors and themes, and whose taste is nicely balanced by the youthful approach of Josephi who brings his lively American interpretations to the collection. Together these designers go to prove again the congenial blending of French and American influences where fashion is concerned. The collection includes a broad range of silhouettes from the light and tiny to the large and imposing.

Making a hat as light as a cloud and quite as frivolous, Josephi uses visible wire frames and illusion to hold captive a pair of exquisite roses that seem quite content, however, to nestle behind their wires. Ostrich and fur, too, try to give substance to these light-headed hats. Appropriately they are called "Illusions."

Hats In Three Sizes

It is felt by these designers that the large hat, like every other fashion, need not be for everybody, and certain of their hats are shown in three sizes—small, medium, large. One of du Plessix's outstanding contributions to the collection is her profile tricorne where line—and again size—contribute to a delightful confection—a hat quite as light and airy as an illusion hat, with a sharply rising line at the left side which sweeps down over the right temple. Veiling, net, lace, or ostrich fronds lend height to many of these hats, and some are actually transparent.

For the little hat we find so practical for the tempo of our lives, Josephi offers several versions of the deep cap and the coronet—hats we shall have a hard time breaking away from, if we ever really try. One, the little upstanding coronet worn straight on the head, has two curved side pieces which cover the ears, define the face by giving it outline, and button beneath the chignon. These come in both felt and velvet. Evening coronets and decorative combs exquisitely jewelled with flexible flowers which tremble even when you are motionless, add fascination. Clipped natural ostrich in feather-duster colors makes an exciting evening hat when worn with a matching muff. And the gentle curve of a snail-shell hat—"the escargot"—in fur felt or feathers will doubtless rest becomingly on many a trimly coiffed head this winter.

Larry Gordon

The dashing note continues with the new fall hats shown above. (Left to right) Gallant bicorne in Veronese green trimmed with a pair of lovebirds of the same green, bronze and blue, with red heads. Design by Germaine Vittu. Beautifully molded "melon" turban of ivory satin, with matching muff. From John-Frederics. A romantic example of the "more hat" silhouette in Signal Blue felt with ostrich and ribbon the same shade. By Sally Victor.

'Raggedy Anns' Please Guests

If your daughter is having a few school friends in for luncheon, why not serve each one a Raggedy Ann? Use a large dinner plate for each one instead of a luncheon plate. On it you place half a hard-boiled egg, cut the long way, with white part up for the face, grated carrot for hair, cloves or small pieces of licorice for eyes, a small piece of red gumdrop for the mouth, and paprika for coloring the cheeks.

The Raggedy Ann's body should be made of a peach or pear—large part at top for shoulders—with stuffed celery for arms and small celery leaves left on for the hands. For the skirt, you should use a short lettuce leaf, making a sort of dirndl. Under the lettuce, instead of on top of it, you may serve chicken or tuna fish salad, ham soufflé, or almost any substantial salad mixture. Use small gherkin pickles for feet.

If you wish to add to this, you may put buttons on the blouse by using small gumdrops or you may sprinkle cake confetti on the skirt to make a print. Then add a sash, if you like, of sweet red pepper or pimento.

With this Raggedy Ann, serve banana bread or nut bread and sherbet or ice cream for dessert. You will have an amusing and delightful luncheon. It is lots of fun and you will be well repaid for your effort.

I. B.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a teen-ager, or a youthful junior, you will enjoy the blouse and skirt idea. An interesting variation has the dressmaker skirt finished with a ruffle or two at the hemline. The blouse is ruffled at the elbow, or neck, or both, and the belt is tied in a soft bow at side front. The two-color scheme enables you to use several of these outfits interchangeably.

♪ ♪ ♪

Choose a boxy coat which can be worn over all your casual clothes for general wear, and consider the fitted tuxedo for dressy wear, because it is one of the new fashions which can be worn becomingly by every size and height in fur or cloth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Try a one-piece jumper dress that looks two-piece for casual wear in combinations of checks, with plain color for contrast. This youthful fashion is just another version of the usual two-piece jumper dress, which continues to be a favorite, especially with lighter jumper and larger blouse combinations for fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Make your new jumper dress of wool over a bow blouse of a contrasting color, and run the diagonal pockets of the skirt under a laced belt. Or, extend the buttoned line of the waist right down the front of the skirt for three or four buttons, leaving gathers on either side of the skirt for a soft, drapelike hip line. Use patch pockets as trimming on the skirt or top of your new jumper, and make them large enough to be really useful.

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Doors Elude Us in New England

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I went to two others before I found the front door," said a friend, describing her first visit to a house in the country. "And where do you think it was? Directly at the back of the house."

However, we were agreed that in this particular case, that was just where it should have been. For stretching before it, at the foot of a sloping terrace, was a little lake with rocky, wooded shores, wild flowers, and bird-song, peace, and quiet. The back door of this house, also, was exactly where it should have been—on the uninteresting, noisy highway.

Some people I know recently purchased a little house, lifted it from its rather dingy surroundings on a village street, and placed it in the midst of rolling acres they had previously acquired. They made their own road which winds in from the highway so circuitously that view of the latter is entirely obscured. Down they plumped their little dwelling with its back directly to the approaching guest! Sounds inhospitable, doesn't it? But all is forgiven when the guest wanders around to the front of the house; for there he finds cool woods, a chattering brook, and a beautiful garden.

Houses Faced South

It is not a new whim—this seeming departure from convention. One can't travel far on country roads—in New England at least—without coming upon more than one ancient dwelling with its "salt-box" rear deliberately to the road. Our forebears usually built their houses to face the south, regardless of the highway, though placed rather close to it—highways being merely dusty country roads in those days. One such house I recall visiting—it was more than 200 years old—overlooked a sunny meadow where sheep were grazing; while another old-timer, which I still visit occasionally, faces a level hay field bordered by woods. That front door probably hasn't been opened for 100 years! Until I saw it from the inside, I hadn't realized there was one.

The reasons which induced those old-time builders to ignore the road in choosing sites for their homes were not aesthetic ones. First, they wanted all the light and sunshine possible for their families; then everybody in the country used the back door anyway, so why not make it as accessible as possible to family and visitor alike? Of course, if facing south meant facing the road as well, the back door was often placed at the side; and the front door still wasn't opened, except on very special occasions. This side-door arrangement is a familiar pattern in New England. My own 175-year-old house faces into an apple orchard, while the side door, facing the road, leads through a short entry directly into the kitchen.

The housewife spent much of her time in the kitchen, where a view of the road was usually available. And she missed no passer-by; for a passer-by, especially a "horse and wagon," was an event! Today we turn our houses about to escape those who pass by. Just recently I saw a house whose new owner had employed a crew of house-movers to turn it squarely about on its foundation! Now her front lawn faces oceanward with flying gulls stenciled on the flush of a sunset sky; while the back door opens, quite appropriately, onto the sidewalk—if the casual path which wanders by could be called such! Tradesmen find this a convenient arrangement, and everybody is happy.

Roads Have Changed

Once, in the hill country of northern New England, I spied from a main motor highway, and far below it, the rear roof of an old house. Intrigued, we turned the car into the steep, down-hill drive and came upon a beautiful old square house—a priceless fanlight gracing its front door — which faced directly a picturesque little pond. The latter was a complete surprise, since not a scrap of water had been visible from the highway. We learned from the elderly owner that at the time the house was built (by his great-grandfather), there had been a road around the shore of the pond which was much farther away from the house than when we saw it. Also, in the olden days there had been no road at the back of the house—only a steep hillside. Thus another factor sometimes alters the location of a front door—abandoning of old roads and building of new ones.

Keep Yolks Under Water

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When using a recipe calling for a number of egg whites, there is always the question of what to do with the yolks; for often it is not possible to use them at once. It may be of interest to know that they will keep fresh a surprising length of time—a week or more—if covered with cold water and placed in the refrigerator. They will not harden, and when the water is poured off will be found ready for use in any way that you would use a freshly broken egg.

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Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	714,890
1944 volume to date	190,382,050
1943 volume to date	220,637,646

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.0	Prev. day	53.6
Month ago	55.1	Year ago	51.5
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61	61	61	+1
ACF-Brill Motor	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	1	60	60	60	+ ⅞
Adams Exp .15e	7	40¼	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
Alaska Juneau	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
Allegheny pf	4	50⅞	50½	50½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	
Allied L Stl 1.05e	4	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	
Allied Mills 2e	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	24	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	6	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Amal Leather	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1⅓ag	3	75¼	74¾	75¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ⅛ae	15	17¾	16½	17	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .80	10	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	† 10	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
Am BrSh pf5¼	†*40	131⅝	131⅛	131⅛	+1
Am Cable & Rad	30	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Can 3	4	89½	88½	88½	— ½
Am Can pf 7	† 10	177	177	177	+1
Am Car & F 2½ae	*19	38¼	38⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½ae	*1	81	81	81	+ ¾
Am Chain & C 2	2	25	25	25	
Am Chicle 4a	150	124¼	122¾	122¾	—2½
Am Crystal Sugar	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distil	21	25¾	24½	25¾	+1⅛
Am & For Pow	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	90¾	90	90	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	6	69	68½	69	+ ¾
Am Hide & Leath	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Am Internat .20e	6	8	8	8	
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Am Locomo ¾ae	120	20¼	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾ae	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am P&L 56 pf	34	55¼	54	55	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	16	49⅞	48¼	49⅜	+ ⅞
Am Rad&StS .30e	55	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	17	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	† 50	71	71	71	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg/2e	† 10	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Am Seating	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	8	39¾	39	39¾	+ ½
Am Smelt&R pf7†	40	158	157½	158	
Am Snuff 2.40	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1	1	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	11	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	161⅞	161¾	161¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71½	70¾	71½	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	3	72⅜	72⅛	72¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†180	151	150	151	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1¾ae	7	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	35	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	10	8¼	8	8	
Am Wool pf 8k	3	86	86	86	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	3	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop1¼ae	83	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C1¾ae	† 30	31¾	30½	30½	—1
APW Paper	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	38	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Arch-Dan M 2e	6	56	55	56	
Armour pr pf 6k	5	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
ArmstrongCork¾ae	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 10	100	100	100	+1
Atch T&SF 4½pe	18	64⅜	63¾	63⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½ae	4	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	6	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 40	113¼	113¼	113¼	
Atlas Corp ⅓ae	— 3	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼ae	† 40	57¼	56¼	56¼	— ¾
Aviation Corp .10e	33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	48	23⅛	22¾	22¾	
Balt & Ohio	17	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½ak †	60	62¼	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	15½	15¾	15½	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	11	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Belding Hem .80	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 2¼ae	12	44⅛	43¾	44	
Benef Ind Ln .90e	3	20	20	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	16	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ½
Beth Steel 4½ae	8	61⅞	61¼	61¾	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1¼ae	2	49¾	49½	49½	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .45e	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Bloom'dale6.75e †	60	18	17½	17½	—1
Boeing Airplane 1e	23	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	54	53½	53½	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	114	114	114	+1
Borden Co 1.20e	5	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	39½	39	39	— ½
BowerB'Bear 1¾ae	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Bramiff Airw .60	23	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	8	40½	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	11	21¾	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	3	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Budd Mfg	28	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg$Spf5	† 10	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
Budd Wheel ¼ae	17	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓ae	9	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Burling Mills1.60	5	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	9	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Bush TermBpf3k †	1	47½	47¼	47¼	
Butte C & Z ¼ag	4	3¼	3	3¼	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	7	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	80½	80½	80½	
Byron Jackson ¾ae	-2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	5	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	5	20	20	20	+ ¼
Can DryGA1e ¾ae	9	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific h¾ae	54	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+ ¼
Caro C & O 5 †	30	112	111¼	112	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	2	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	123¼	122½	123¼	+1¼
Celotex Corp ½	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaS1½ae	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 2½ae	12	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†190	105¾	105½	105½	+ ½
Champ P & F ¾ae	8	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+1¼
Shes & Ohio 3	26	45½	45⅛	45¼	— ¼
Chi & E Ill 1¾g	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 2e	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Chi Grt West	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	15	24	23⅞	24	
Chi & NW pf .15e	13	44¾	44½	44¾	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½ae	28	92	90½	92	+1¼
Cities Svc 1.20	12	22	22	22	
City Invest	† 80	70	69½	69½	
City Stores	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Clett Pea 1⅓ae	10	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	3	136	135½	136	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	70	62½	62	62	—1
Colgate-Pim ½ae	10	28¾	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾ae	4	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+1⅜
Col & South	†230	17½	17	17½	+ ½
Col&South 1pf	† 40	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Col & South2pf	†100	17¾	17½	17¾	+1
ColB'castA 1.20e	2	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	92	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— ⅜
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	
Comi Credit 2	5	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	9	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	6	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Com'with&South	25	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	8	85	84¾	85	+ ¼
Conde Nast ⅛ae	1	18	18	18	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½ae	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ½
Cons Copper	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	22	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¾	107½	107¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Vultee 1⅓ae	45	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	5	24¾	24½	24⅝	
Consol'n Coal	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	†210	109¾	109	109¾	+ ¾
Container Corp ¾ae	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can ⅓ae	13	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	14	27⅞	27½	27½	
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	†150	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅞
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	610	51	50¾	51	+1
Corn Prod 2.60	8	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	60	178½	178½	178½	+1½
Cornell-D-E .60e	11	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	3	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	12	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	80	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	70½	79½	79½	+1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	10	108	108	108	+1
Curtis Publishing	33	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	55¾	55	55¼	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¼ag	37	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¼ae	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	8	42¾	41¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	33¼	32¾	32¾	+1⅛
Del & Hudson	12	31¾	31⅛	31¼	
Del Lack & West	20	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	20	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	70	36½	36½	36½	
DiamMatch pf1½	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
Dixie Cup ⅓ae	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Doeh D Cas 1½ae	1	39½	39½	49½	— ½
Dome Mines 1.20h	9	22¾	22½	22½	
Douglas Airc 5g	13	66⅞	66	66¼	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3	1	124½	124½	124½	— ½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	16	39	38½	39	+ ½
Dunhill Int	42	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
du Pont pf 4½	1	125½	125½	125½	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3½ae	7	150⅜	150	150½	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	4	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
East S Stl .20e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	167	167	167	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	46½	46½	46½	+1
Edis BrosStrs .80a	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½ae	5	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	32	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	85½	85	85½	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	92⅜	91½	92⅜	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	*20	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	40	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	220	101¼	101	101	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	102	101½	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1ae	8	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½ae	40	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	2	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ¾ae	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	97	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1¼ae	8	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	49⅜	49	49	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1¼ae	8	107½	107½	107½	
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¾	107½	107¾	
Flintkote .45e	10	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
Food Mach 1.40	3	60½	60⅜	60½	
Foster Wheel ¼ae	1	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
FostWhSpf 1½ †	40	22¾	22½	22¾	+1
Francisco Sugar	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Gamewell 2¼ae †	40	41½	40½	40½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓ae	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	8	50	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	155½	115½	155½	+ ½
Gen Bronze 30e	2	10	9¾	10	
Gen Cable A	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
Gen CablepfS½ak†	10	96¼	96	96¼	
Gen Cigar 1	4	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	23	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	18	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	22	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2½ae	43	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22	21⅞	22	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Pub Service	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	2	25½	25	25½	+1
Gen Real & Util	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	2	23	23	23	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
GenSCastpf4½ak †	110	78	78	78	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ¼ae	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85	85	85	
Gillette Saf R pf5	10	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	10	1●	49¾	49¾	
Glidden cvpf 2¼	5	23¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	116	114	115	—2½
Goodrich BF 1½ae	18	52¼	51⅞	52	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R1½ae	17	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Gotham Hosiery ½g	14	16¼	16	16	
Graham-Paige Mot	26	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
Grand Union ½ae	2	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ctf 2g	2	16	15⅞	16	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	6	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Greyhound Corp 1	4	21	21	21	
Greyhound pf .55	3	11½	11½	11½	
Grum Airc En 1e	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 40	163½	163	163½	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	11	42¾	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
Hack W pfA13¾ †	20	29½	29½	29½	+1
Hamil Watch .30e	2	14½	13½	14½	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Hamil-Walker 1	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	6	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ½ae	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
HazelAtlasGl5 †	90	105⅞	105	105⅞	+ ⅜
Hecht Co .30e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Hercules Motor 1	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Hercules Pow1½ae	5	81¼	81	81¼	+1
Hires C E 1.20a	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Household F pf5 †	60	113½	113⅛	113⅛	— ⅜
HoustonL&P 3.60	14	69	68½	68½	
Houston Oil	23	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1⅓ae	7	33	32⅝	33	
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	26⅜	6½	26¾	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	4	15¼	15	15¼	
Hupp Motor	14	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Iowa Pow 1.60	4	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	17	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Ill CentralL.L 4 †	40	59¼	58½	59¼	— ⅛
Ill Cent pf	3	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	12	19	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
Inland Steel 3e	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅜
InspiratCopper ¾ae	20	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
Interch Corp 1.60	2	36½	35½	36½	+1⅜
Interch Cp pf 6 †	20	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅜
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
Interlakelron .35g	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Int BusMachine6a	11	179½	178¾	179½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	10	79¼	78¾	79¼	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	20	174¼	174¼	174¼	+ ¾
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Int Mining	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Int Nick Can 1.60	32	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	20	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	*4	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	76	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Intertype ¾ae	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	4	39½	38	39½	+ ⅛
Jarvis W B .60e	3	17¼	17	17¼	
Jewel Tea 1	2	35½	35¼	35¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	6⅝
American Barge Line Co	12⅜	13¼
American Hardware Co	31¼	33¼
American Manufacturing	50½	53½
American Manufac 5 pf	96⅜	..
American Optical	30⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10¾
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	90¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	50½	53¾
*Art Metal Construction	24⅛	25⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28	30
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	9	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18½	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22⅜	24¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	33¾	36½
Brown Durrell	5⅝	6⅜
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17¼	18¾
Colonial Stores	22¾	24½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43⅜	46½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	30
Draper Corporation	76¼	79¼
Durez Plastic-Chemical	24	26¼
Dwight Manumacturing Co	157	178
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25⅜	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35⅜	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17⅛
*General Machinery	21½	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	59	62
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91¾	95¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	60	..
Green T & D $1.50 cv pf	17	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅝	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	13⅞	15¼
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	38⅝	41⅛
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	117½
Marathon Paper Mills	27¼	30½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63½	66¾
Merck & Co	37½	40½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅞	25⅜
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10⅝
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅝	31⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅜	6¼
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¼	70¼
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nincholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46¾	49¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson & Co	48¼	51¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅝	15⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35	37
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	..
Sanford Mills	42¼	45¼
Submarine Signal Co	31⅞	34¼
Tampax Inc	5⅞	6⅝
Time Incorported	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3⅞
United Elastic Corp	17	18¾
U S Envelope Company	73¾	78¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	96	99¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28½	30¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅝	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	42	45
Warren Bros Class C	15⅝	17
West Uoint Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Bank of Manhattan	24⅞	25⅝
Bank of New York (14)	434	446
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53	55½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	104½	109½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	103½	107
Chase National (1.40)	39⅝	41⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	50⅝	52⅞
Commercial (1.60)	47½	49¾
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	21¼	22¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust(2.40)	50¼	52¾
Empire Trust (3)	78½	82½
First National N Y (80)	1675	1715
Guaranty Trust (12)	321	329
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅛	16⅛
Kings County (80)	1595	1645
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	49¾	52¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
J P Morgan	248½	253½
National City (1)	37½	39½
New York Trust (3½)	97¼	101¼
Public (1½)	42¼	44¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	9¾	10⅜
United States (60a)	1405	1450

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	50½	53
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	51½	54½
National Shawmut (1)	35⅜	37⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.80)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47⅞	50⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	98½	102½
First National Chicago (10)	259	264
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	36¾	39½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	136½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37¼	39
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅜
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅝
American Insur Newark (½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	82½	88½
American Reserve	15⅝	17½
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shipers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	575	600
Camden Fire (1)	21½	22⅝
City of New York (½e)	17⅜	19⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	52½	54½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	48⅜	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
FiremanFund(SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅞	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅝	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (1½)	8½	9¼
Great American Ins (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	26½	28½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (½)	13⅝	15¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	84	86½
Jer Insurance New York (1.80)	37½	40½
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8⅞
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¾	70¼
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	5½	6⅝
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	46⅜	49¾
National Fire (2)	56¾	59¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	22¾	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	6⅝	7⅛
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	87	86
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsurance Corp N Y (.075e)	4¾	6⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27¼	23¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	70	..
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	46¾
Security (1.40)	34½	36½
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	497	512
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	48	50¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	34⅛

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.91	4.28
Amerex Holding	28.625	29.75
American Business Shares	3.73	4.08
Axe Houghton Fund	14.77	15.88
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.83	106.07
Boston Fund	17.87	19.22
Broad Street Investing	29.49	31.88
Bullock Fund	15.58	17.08
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.45	30.59
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co	2405.00	2505.00
Commodity Corp	8.73	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	46.00
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.40
Eaton & Howard Balanced F	21.80	23.42
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.43	14.42
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.98	20.44
Fund Investors Inc	22.95	25.15
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.22	6.84
Low Priced Shares	5.80	6.38
Railroad Shares	3.43	3.79
Railroad Equip Shares	4.25	4.68
Steel Shares	4.34	4.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.32	24.00
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.64	S-1		26.65
B-2	31.96	S-2		14.30
B-3	19.59	S-3		11.51
B-4	9.98	S-4		8.15
K-1	18.77	K-2		23.40

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	37.40	..	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.30	..	
Maryland Fund	4.80	5.10	
Mass Invest Tr	21.86	23.51	
Mass Invest 2d Fd	10.80	11.61	
Mutual Invest	11.28	12.33	
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.44	
New England Fund	12.92	13.92	
New York Stocks			
Automobiles	6.80	7.48	
Railroad	5.24	5.78	
Railroad Equip	7.47	8.22	
Steel	6.11	6.73	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56	
Putnam Fund	14.60	15.12	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.55	7.20	
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.375	
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..	
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.71	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.71	94.59	
State Street Invest	42.75	45.75	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85	
Wellington Fund	16.77	18.42	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. ace mod	2.76	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.82	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.89	5.65
Nation Wide Sec	3.80	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.15	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.72	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.95	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.82	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.125	3.80
First Boston Cor	33.00	35.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1. p. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

The Torrington Company

184th

CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A dividend of 40 cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, without par value, of this Company, payable October 2, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business, September 23, 1944. A. W. Burg, Treasurer

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Formation of West-European Currency Bloc Seen Possibility

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The most recent successful airborne invasion, that of Holland, together with the liberation of more of that country, are seen here as the first steps toward the re-establishment of normal conditions, which means the restoration of trade conditions between the Low Countries and other Allies.

The resumption of commercial intercourse with Holland and Belgium makes essential some arrangements concerning exchange rates and clearing transactions. Especially is this necessary since, at the present moment, Holland and Belgium are being treated as enemy countries, a state of things which must cease as soon as possible.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising to hear talk about the establishment of a West-European currency bloc in which not only the Low Countries but also France and Britain would be included. At the moment there is no official confirmation of the report that the British Treasury is negotiating with Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland on this matter.

Previous Position

The position hitherto has been this:

In November, 1943, a monetary agreement was concluded between Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland whereby they agreed to establish a definite rate of exchange between their respective currencies, each to provide the other with a certain amount of its currency so as to cover any necessary payments in trade between them. The exchange rate was fixed at 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch guilder, and the maximum of the debit balance which either state could incur would be either 60,500,000 guilders or one billion francs. When such a total was reached, then the governments concerned would consult so as to end disequilibrium.

The important clauses in this agreement from the international point of view were, first, that it was open to adherence by other countries, and, second, that the signatories could adhere to any multilateral international agreement for the stabilization of exchanges. Hence Britain could presumably join such a bloc or Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg could join some other international agreement.

Britain's participation in some such West-European currency bloc depends, however, upon a number of factors. France must also be included. According to some reports, negotiations between France and Belgium and Holland have already started. Britain has its own arrangement with the French Empire whereby the rate of exchange is 200 francs to the pound. This applies only to French possessions (because of abnormal war conditions), but presumably it will be extended soon to free metropolitan France.

Other Agreements

There are, therefore, already some financial agreements which can serve as a basis for larger agreements. And the British financial policy might adhere to some such new bloc although it is generally assumed here that binding arrangements must await further internal developments in these countries, especially the political elections which should indicate how these countries will probably develop their financial, social, and economic policies.

Any such currency bloc (still a long way from final agreement) cannot be regarded as "discriminatory currency arrangements" as some people condemned the Bretton Woods conference, particularly as the earlier Belgian-Dutch agreement is understood to have had the United States' approval.

Moreover, the agreement between the British Government and the French Committee for National Liberation was concluded with the full knowledge of the United States. It is generally assumed here that Washington realizes the necessity for such regional pacts. They may serve as valuable preparations for application of the Bretton Woods decision which must take some months to be applied and may also be useful aids in the intervening period.

President Orders Seizure of 9 More Strike-Bound Mines

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has ordered the seizure of nine strike-bound coal mines in West Virginia, bringing to 73 the number of bituminous pits taken over by the Government this month because of labor troubles.

The proclamation directed Interior Secretary Harold Ickes to seize and operate the mines "in the interest of the war effort."

The President acted after the War Labor Board notified him that labor troubles in the mines caused by a dispute involving 120 supervisory employees are threatening to impede the war effort.

Mines now under Government operation produce 155,000 tons daily. They employ 25,590 persons, including about 1,000 supervisory employees involved in the work stoppages. The WLB said about 3,000 workers have been idle in the mines just seized.

Following are the companies and mines involved in the seizure: Consolidation Coal Co., mine No. 32, Owings, W. Va.; mine No. 63, Monogah, W. Va.; mine No. 93, Jordan, W. Va.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, Koppers division, Glen White mine, Glen White, W. Va.

Jamison Coal & Coke Co., mine No. 9, Farmington, W. Va.

Lilly Brook Coal Co., Affinity and Big Stick mines, Affinity, W. Va.

Raleigh Wyoming Mining Co., Edwight Mines Nos. 1 and 6, Edwight, W. Va.

1944 Potato Loan Rates Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has announced its schedule of rates under the 1944 Irish potato loan program.

The rates will range from 29 cents a hundred for potatoes in farm storage in some, western areas to $1.81 for those in warehouse storage in Louisiana, parts of Texas and a few states east of the Mississippi.

Loans will be available until Dec. 15 to growers, growers' associations, certified dealers and processors. They will be payable on demand not later than next March 31.

"Although loan rates are slightly less than the full support price," WFA said, "upon delivery of potatoes in satisfaction of loans borrowers will be credited with the full support price applicable to the location and conditions of the potatoes at the time of delivery."

Specific rates for farm storage and for other storage for No. 1 grade, No. 1 size B and No. 2 grades have been set up for all potato producing states and in many cases within a state.

Treasury Offering To Be Made Monday

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that an offering of ⅞ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series G, to mature Oct. 1, 1945, will be made next Monday through the Federal Reserve banks to holders of similar certificates maturing Oct. 1, 1944.

The new issue will be offered on a par-for-par exchange basis. There are now outstanding $3,519,047,000 of the prior, F-1944 certificates.

Curbs on Tung Oil Use Suspended Until Dec. 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—Restrictions on the use of tung oil have been suspended until Dec. 31 because current supplies are ample and prospects indicate a large domestic production this fall, the War Food Administration announced.

Production this year has been forecast at nearly 9,000,000 pounds compared with 2,000,000 pounds last year.

N. Y. Exchange Has Plan to Aid Sale Of Cotton Surplus

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange has proposed the establishment of an export cotton futures contract to facilitate world-wide distribution of American cotton.

The proposal will be submitted to cotton merchants from all over the South at a meeting in Memphis on Sept. 22.

Under the plan stocks of staple bought by the Government in recent years would be moved into world markets through regular channels of the cotton trade.

Legislation now is pending to authorize the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell Government-owned cotton for export at world prices.

The exchange's letter to members pointed out the large carryover of American cotton and added:

"The ability of Congress and the Government to support domestic prices will depend largely upon the disposal of our surplus stocks in the world markets.

"An export futures contract, it was pointed out, would permit the Government to sell over the next three to five years 10 to 15 million bales of cotton without assuming the responsibility of naming arbitrary prices that would lead to a destructive world price war in cotton."

N. E. T. & T. Director

© Bachrach

Robert H. Montgomery

Attorney and member of the firm of Powers and Hall, Boston, elected to the Board of Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

More Federal, Less Oil Issues Held by Trusts

NEW YORK (AP)—Investment companies held slightly higher cash positions at the end of June than at the start of 1944 and sold oil producing and refining company shares more heavily than those of any other industry, a study by the National Association of Investment Companies disclosed.

Cash and Government securities held by 86 member companies with broad diversification amounted to $124,000,000 at the end of June, about 9½ per cent of total assets, compared with aggregate cash and Governments of $101,600,000 at the start of the year. Variations in individual positions ranged from full investment in equities to cash of about 35 per cent for one of the larger companies.

While oil stocks were sold on balance more heavily than any other industry, this group of stocks at mid-year still accounted for nine out of 50 individual stocks most widely held. The largest decreases in holdings were shown in Pure Oil, Continental Oil, Standard Oil of California, Texas Co., and Standard Oil Co. (N.J.).

Holdings in motion picture company shares were also decreased by a good many investment companies, combined holdings of Paramount Pictures alone being reduced nearly one third during the six months.

Among other stocks widely held in which sales predominated this year were U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, International Nickel and Commonwealth Edison.

Rubber manufacturers, automobile accessory companies, banks and utilities were the principal groups in which purchases exceeded sales by a good margin in the first half.

The Association pointed out that the statistics covered operations in the period ended June 30 and did not necessarily reflect current opinion regarding the industries of specific securities mentioned.

Based on the number of individual investing companies which hold the stocks, the 10 common stocks most widely held were listed as follows in order: Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Chrysler Corp., North American Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., General Electric Co., Deere & Co., American Gas & Electric Corp. and Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

Continued Civil Aviation Promotion By Congress Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress has been urged by an interstate and foreign commerce subcommittee to "continue its promotion of the maximum development of civil aviation."

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Alfred Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina, recommended appropriation of $20,000,000 annually in the continent and $5,000,000 annually in Alaska for the construction of new and additional aids to navigation.

Asserting that the war has shown the need, the committee in a report recommends the equipping and maintenance of "certain selected landing areas," all to be a part of a comprehensive national scheme of high capacity airports. It proposed the operation of control towers at public airports by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and that "reasonable, affirmative steps" be taken to fulfill the needs of the private flier.

Commercial and private aviation, the committee said, should be allowed to use the Army airports and aids to navigation in Alaska as soon as possible in order to promote the future development and growth of that territory.

The Army was urged to turn back to the commercial airlines as rapidly as possible the planes and pilots taken from them during the early stages of the war. Legislation to aid in development of feeder lines is suggested.

Pullman May Buy M. W. Kellogg Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co., business news service, said today Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Co. has approached the M. W. Kellogg Co. with tentative offers to buy the $25,000,000 privately-owned industrial and contracting firm.

The agency said no comment was available from either side on progress of negotiations.

The Kellogg firm manufactures welded and special steel products, oil stills, tanks and receptacles for oil, chemical paper and affiliated lines. The company also handles installation of high and low pressure piping and other products for power plants and oil refineries.

Acquisition of the concern by Pullman-Standard would be in line with the program of broadening the company's sphere of postwar operations.

Ferger Heads Cincinnati Enquirer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Roger Ferger has succeeded the late William F. Wiley as publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The appointment was announced by the American Security & Trust Co., trustee for the estate of John R. McLean. Mr. Ferger has been identified with the Enquirer for many years.

New Socony-Vacuum Officials

Kaiden-Kasanjian; Conway; Blank & Stoller

Left: B. Brewster Jennings, elected president and chairman of the executive committee of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., succeeding the late John A. Brown; center, Harold F. Sheets, vice-president of the company, elected chairman of the board, a position which has been vacant since 1935, and, right, Wilbur F. Burt, chairman of the manufacturing committee and a director, elected a vice-president and member of the executive committee. Mr. Jennings, following two years' leave of absence given him to take charge of tanker operations for the United States Maritime Commission and later the War Shipping Administration, recently resumed management of the company's transportation activities.

4th Quarter Supply Of Newsprint Same As Previous Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fourth quarter newsprint supply for United States consumption will be 819,000 tons, same as in the third quarter, the War Production Board announced, adding that it will consist of these monthly deliveries:

Canada 200,000 tons; United States 60,000 tons and Newfoundland 13,000 tons.

While requirements for all United States consumers and Governmental and Army and Navy orders are estimated to be about 860,000 tons, WPB said no chance in the sliding scale of reductions provided in newspaper limitation Order L-240 is contemplated for the fourth quarter.

Publishers will be permitted to consume their full fourth quarter consumption quotas but will be required to obtain paper from their inventories to meet the excess of consumption quotas over delivery quotas. No publisher may use more newsprint than his established fourth quarter allowable use as set forth in L-240.

Simultaneously, Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the WPB forest products bureau, predicted the general paper and paperboard shortage and high demands for paper would continue about 10 months after the end of the war in Europe.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Boren (D) of Oklahoma of a House subcommittee investigating the newsprint shortage said: "There will be no further cuts in usage of newsprint" by newspapers in this country during the fourth quarter of this year.

James H. Steinman, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, agreed with Representative Boren that no reduction of newsprint quotas for the fourth quarter of this year will be necessary.

Utility Issues Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of two issues of securities of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company is being made to the public. Halsey, Stuart & Co. heads a group offering $30,000,000 of general mortgage sinking fund 3½ per cent bonds due in 1969, and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. and the Mellon Securities Corporation head another syndicate offering $12,000,000 of 4 per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1969. The bonds will be priced at 102½ and the debentures at 102.875, to yield 3.82 per cent.

Proceeds of this financing and general funds of the company will provide $14,000,000 for payment next May of the company's first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds; $6,000,000 for payment in 1947 of its first lien and refunding mortgage Series A 6 per cent bonds; $10,000,000 for redemption on next Nov. 1 of its Series B first lien and refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds due in 1957, and $18,000,000 for redemption on or before next Nov. 1 of the company's 20-year 5 per cent debentures.

Nickel Plate Plans Reduction in Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—A plan for further reducing the mortgage debt of the Nickel Plate road and for eliminating its 1947 maturity has been approved by the board of directors of the company, meeting in Cleveland.

The plan, announced by President John W. Davin, calls for a 5-year collateral loan in the amount of $10,000,000, the proceeds to be used, together with $5,300,000 of treasury cash, to pay off the extended first 3½s, due Oct. 1, 1947. The 3½s, presently outstanding in principal amount of $15,188,000, are redeemable on 30-days' notice at 101.

Completion of this financing will bring Nickel Plate's non-equipment debt down to $102,433,000 as of the end of the year, compared with $151,087,000 at the beginning of 1937, making a total reduction of $48,654,000, or 32 per cent, in the eight-year period.

Timken Detroit Axle Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Timken Detroit Axle Co. reports net profit for the year ended June 30 of $4,908,142, equal to $4.95 a share, compared with $4,435,731 or $4.47 in the preceding fiscal year.

Vandenberg Would Relax Provisions For SEC Registration

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has introduced legislation to change the level under registration provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act from $100,000 to $300,000.

Senator Vandenberg said his proposal was in the interest of stimulating flow of capital into small enterprises after the war.

The bill was in line with comments of Chairman Ganson Purcell of the SEC made public last week, in which the chairman said if "it should be deemed by Congress to be sound policy to relax the registration provisions of the act in an effort to stimulate the flow of capital into small business enterprises, we believe it would be preferable to do so by raising to $300,000 the exemption provided . . . rather than by relaxing the disclosure requirements generally."

Magazine Publishers Agree to 15 P. C. Cut in Paper Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Magazine publishers have agreed to accept a 15 per cent cut in their inventories of print paper, rather than take a reduction in paper allotments in the final quarter of the year, the War Production Board announced.

The decision will reduce publishers' reserves from a permitted 60-day supply to a 51-day supply. WPB has agreed to restore the inventory cuts as soon as there is a reducation in the military demand for pulp.

WPB also announced it would survey 38,000 commercial printers to learn the amount of paper they used, and the purpose to which it was put in 1941, the year on which present allocations are based. Questionnaires have been mailed to the printers by the Census Bureau.

Marshall Field Buys WSAI

CINCINNATI (AP)—Radio station WSAI, a pioneer outlet of the Crosley Corporation, has passed into possession of Marshall Field, Chicago publisher. Mr. Field personally signed papers in the office of Charles Sawyer, former Democratic national committeeman from Ohio. Purchase price was announced as $550,000.

38 States Ask Court Reverse Insurance Rule

ATLANTA (AP)—A joint petition asking reversal of the recent United States Supreme Court ruling that the insurance business is interstate commerce and subject to federal regulation has been sent to the high tribunal by Georgia and 37 other States.

Attorney General T. Grady Head of Georgia said the petition requesting oral argument in the case was mailed to Washington Monday, and would probably be considered Oct. 2.

A Department of Justice suit charging the Southeastern Underwriters Association with fixing rates in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law brought about the court's decision. Prior to the final appeal, U. S. District Judge Marvin Underwood of Atlanta had ruled insurance was not interstate commerce and dismissed the case.

The State's action was based on the 75-year stand of the Supreme Court that insurance should be state regulated, Mr. Head said, and added that the case had not been ruled upon by a full bench—upsetting a 110-year tradition. (The court's decision was a four-three split with two members not participating.)

"As matters now stand," Mr. Head said, "practically the only regulation left to the State would be premium tax."

Joining Georgia on the petition were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

New York and North Carolina may file a separate petition, Mr. Head said.

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(Continued)

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East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR. 5-9000

For the Perfect Permanent Wave
Have the

Sports News

Coast Guard Is Eager For Army Meeting

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—The football team at the United States Coast Guard Academy, where the Nation's oldest military service trains its regular commissioned officers in the same manner as West Point and Annapolis, hardly can wait until Oct. 21 when it will make history here no matter what the outcome.

That's the day that the Coast Guard Cadets meet the United States Military Academy Kaydets on the gridiron for the first time and it's the high spot on a big league schedule that includes Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, and Holy Cross.

Taking Big Step

It's no secret along the picturesque west bank of the Thames River, where Commander John S. Merriman, Jr., Coast Guard's head coach, is grooming 45 gridders for the toughest slate in the Academy's history, that by playing Army, the New Londoners are taking a big step.

Now, Merriman and his staff are looking ahead to the day when Coast Guard will meet the United States Naval Academy footballers.

Although short on veterans, Merriman faces the grueling nine-game schedule "with a fair degree of optimism."

The reason is "this year's fourth class (freshman) is in my opinion," and he smiles, "as good if not better than any previous entering class, athletically, in academic history."

Veterans include Capt. Herb (Rocky) Lynch, the East's high scoring small college back last fall; Stan Russell and George Richardson, ball carriers; Phil Chance and Jim Anderson, ends; Dan Boon, tackle. Only Lynch, Boon, and Chance were regulars in 1943, however.

Outstanding Newcomers

Outstanding newcomers are Tom Dorsey, Brown; Stan Weiner, Yale, backs; Wayne Caldwell, Ohio State; Al Prunsky and Carl Brandfass, linemen.

Merriman will be disappointed if his Cadets don't improve on the 1943 record when Coast Guard went big league for the first time and won three of nine. If his "frosh" come through, as he expects, however, he's sure he'll enjoy the campaign. Coast Guard beat Bates in its opening game Saturday.

Dot Germain Wins

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Western amateur champion Dorothy Germain won the first of two fall tournaments of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia yesterday with a net 82.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow, Doubleheader at 1:30 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta. 9600

Tigers Now People's Choice In American League Race

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Cardinals was postponed. The same teams will play a doubleheader tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Steve O'Neill's fighting Tigers have suddenly become the people's choice in the American League. The man on the street, by now convinced that Steve has the best ball club in that ever-changing pennant struggle, would like to see him win it. There are reasons.

First, the American League fan thinks that due to the late timing of their drive to head of the standing, the Tigers would prove a more formidable opponent for the Cardinals in the World Series. The Bengals are easily the hottest club in baseball and in Hal Newhouser, sport the hottest pitcher.

And there are Dizzy Trout, Rudy York, Doc Cramer, Pinky Higgins and Dick Wakefield—key men of a gang as well-balanced as the Cardinals can muster.

Bengals Close

Too, the customer, outside of St. Louis, is not strong for the Browns. He thinks that considerable color is removed from a World Series that is played in one city, and you still hear it said that Brownie fans, slow to support the team through the heat of summer, do not deserve a winner. The Yanks, of course, have had it enough.

A game and a half up on the Browns, three full contests in front of the Yankees and five up on the Red Sox, the Tigers this morning had the World Series at their feet. Even the schedule smiles at them. While the Browns are running out their string against the Red Sox and Yankees, the Bengals will be playing the second-division Athletics and Senators.

The recent performances of Rufe Gentry and Stubby Overmire are a boom to O'Neill. And although Steve probably would use only one of these boys as a starter in the World Series, they are a couple of very handy tools in running out the regular schedule.

Bad Slump

This Cardinal slump could be more serious than you imagine. During the first half of the season the Redbirds were the greatest ball club in the majors. They won in ho-hum fashion. In late August Billy Southworth stood by helplessly and watched the settling of a terrific letdown. All efforts to snap the boys out of it have failed. Max Lanier, for instance, has lost his last five starts. The team has dropped 14 out of 18.

The Cardinals should clinch their third straight flag in the current series with the Braves. When that magical mathematical hour arrives, perhaps the leaders will awaken to their responsibility and work up to a good October series.

Meanwhile, the critics already are giving the Tigers the American flag and further predicting that they will run over the Cards like the 1914 Braves did over the heavily-favored Athletics. We shall see.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cleveland just about wrecked all hope of a Red Sox triumph by beating Red Cecil last night, 8-2 . . . By getting two out of four, Pete Fox again assumed the batting leadership in his league . . . The Browns, beaten by the Senators in 11 innings, had three on in the 10th, but Galehouse's single hit McQuinn for an automatic out . . . The Senators have won four of their last five from the Browns.

* * *

Newhouser's 4-1 victory over the Yanks yesterday was his sixth over that club this year and his sixth in a row over all competition . . . He has yielded just two runs in the last 38 innings . . . Note that yesterday he beat Hank Borowy, the Yankee ace . . . Tuesday, by the way, was probably the most important 24 hours of the A. L. campaign . . . Out Detroit way they call Newhouser Mr. Left and Trout Mr. Right . . . Get it?

Cornell to Use New Grid Rules In Seven Games

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Forward passing from any point behind the scrimmage line will be permitted in seven of Cornell University's nine football games this fall.

Athletic Director Robert J. Kane has announced that agreements have been reached with Syracuse, Bucknell, Yale, Colgate, Sampson, Columbia, and Dartmouth for the lifting of restrictions imposed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This procedure has been endorsed by the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association.

The N. C. A. A. rule requiring the passer to remain five yards back of the scrimmage line will stand against Navy and Pennsylvania, whose intersectional schedules make it impractical for them to accept the modification.

In all nine games, E. I. F. A. rule changes prohibiting out-of-bounds kick-offs, permitting use of a one-inch artificial tee for kick-offs, modifying forward pass penalties beyond the line of scrimmage, clarifying the off-side rule, and permitting advance of fumbled balls by opponents will be followed.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
Games behind				
Detroit	79	62	.560	13
1½ St. Louis	78	64	.549	12
3 New York	76	65	.539	13
5 Boston	74	67	.525	13
12½ Cleveland	67	75	.472	12
13 Philadelphia	67	76	.469	11
14½ Chicago	65	77	.458	12
18½ Washington	61	81	.430	12

Results Sept. 19
Cleveland 8, Boston 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
Washington-8, St. Louis 0. (11 inns.)
Detroit 4, New York 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
Games behind				
St. Louis	86	45	.681	13
13½ Pittsburgh	82	58	.586	14
16 Cincinnati	79	60	.568	15
29 Chicago	66	73	.475	15
32½ New York	63	77	.450	14
37½ Boston	58	82	.414	14
37½ Philadelphia	57	81	.413	16
38 Brooklyn	56	83	.411	13

Results Sept. 19
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, rain.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2), rain.
Only games scheduled.

City Pledges Solid Support To the Yanks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ted Collins was back in New York today with Kate Smith and her radio show, but he was secure in the knowledge that Boston and its sporting public are solidly behind his new football Yanks.

Proof of this was offered yesterday at the Copley Plaza, when Ted was officially welcomed to the city by Mayor Tobin at a luncheon given by the Boston Yanks Marching and Chowder Club, an organization of all types of Bostonians and Bay Staters pledged to support the National Football League's latest entry.

Collins, a master before the microphone, told the 750 persons gathered in his honor that he could not guarantee a team that would win all its games. "But I will guarantee," he said, "that the fans will never be short-changed and that the team will give its best."

Sports-Minded Mayor

Ted declared that he felt fortunate to own a sports team in a city that had such a sports-minded mayor. He told how he had been warned by various sports promoters that he would get a freeze-out as an interloper in Boston. "I've been given the answer to that right here," he declared. "I don't believe any promoter has ever been given such a welcome and I am convinced I made no mistake."

The Yanks' owner promised there would be no foreign dictatorship in running the team. "My business interests are mainly in New York," he said, "but the Yanks are and will continue to be a Boston institution. There will be no string-pulling from a distance. In addition, we will build the team in the future around as many New Englanders as possible. There are many fine football players in this section of the country, and we intend to give them a chance with the Yanks."

College Spirit

Head Coach Herb Kopf, who was born in Winsted, Conn., promised a professional football team with the spirit of a college eleven. "We already have half a dozen local boys in the outfit," he declared, "and we believe we have several others who will bear watching."

At the luncheon the club presented Mr. Collins with a scroll pledging the loyal support of the organization, whose membership includes such public figures as Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan; Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commandant of the Nevy Yard; Col. Harold C. Pierce, head of the Marine Recruiting office here; Collector of Internal Revenue Denis W. Delaney, Mayor Tobin; Judge Arthur D. Healey of the United States District Court; Eddie Collins of the Red Sox, and many others.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.328	McBride	.247
Johnson	.326	Cronin	.245
Tabor	.284	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.277	Partee	.239
Bucher	.275	Conroy	.216
Finney	.274	Lake	.204
Newsome	.249		

Braves

Holmes	.304	Geraghty	.230
Klutts	.283	Wietelmann	.227
Macon	.277	Workman	.209
Masi	.268	Etchison	.206
Wright	.267	Drews	.195
Nieman	.264	Hofferth	.191
Phillips	.254	Poland	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	5	Terry	6	8
Bowman	11	7	O'Neill	6	11
Barrett	8	6	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	2	2	Woods	8	7
Cecil	3	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	9	7	Hutchings	1	2
Tobin	17	17	Barret	8	15
Rich	1	1	Javery	7	19
Andrews	14	14	Cardoni	0	6

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Words of Current Interest

Dissolution — *Dis'-o-lu'-shun* (i short, o quick-long as in obey, first u long as in cube, second u clipped-short as in circus).

Refers to the breaking up of a mass into its elements. The meaning of the English word is the same as that of the Latin abstract *dissolutio*, from which it is adapted, difference between ancient and modern knowledge of the physical universe allowed for. The noun carries both the transitive and intransitive forces of the verb "dissolve," though the noun goes beyond the verb, often signifying the complete undoing or ruin of something. Since the fourteenth century.

Ensuing — *En-su'-ing* (e and i short, u long).

"Coming afterwards," defines the Oxford Dictionary. Webster's Synonyms lines up "follow," "succeed," and "supervene" along with "ensue"; noting that "ensue" usually implies a logical connection or necessity.

Et cetera — *Et set'-er-az* (first two e's short, third as in maker, a as in sofa). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *et set'-raz* (vowels as before).

This one-word plural is an accepted name in English for the Latin phrase *et cetera*, "and so forth," when repetitions of it are meant.

Hyssop (Ps. 51:7) — *His'-up* (i short, u clipped-short as in circus).

According to scholars' conclusions, "hyssop" is a spray of a plant found useful in ancient Hebrew ceremonial rites.

Limbo — *Lim'-bo* (i short, o long).

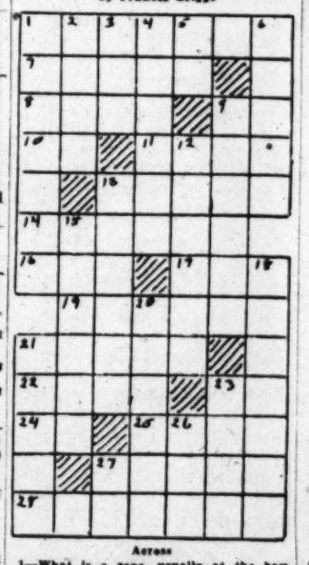
Limbus, "border," is a Vergilian word, used in the Aeneid in a description of Queen Dido's cloak. Again, it is a medieval Latin noun referring to the outland to which Pagan worthies, living before Christian times, are consigned. The phrase *in limbo* is used to express their situation. By strange, though logical, chance, limbo becomes, in the fifteenth century, an English word naming that imagined locality close by the region of torment. Figuratively it denotes any unfavorable place or condition, notes the Oxford Dictionary. Of the same derivation is the word "limb," meaning "edge," used in astronomy and zoology. But the word "limb," meaning a member of the body, has a different etymological source.

Mythological — *Mith'-o-loj'-i-kal* (both i's short, first o quick-long as in obey, second short, a clipped-short as in account).

Strictly from the make-up of the word, "mythological" would have to do with discussion, spoken or written, of myths. As a rule, a fictitious and fabulous narrative, portrayal, or representation is signified.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is a rope, usually at the bow, for making a boat fast?
7—What was principal musical instrument of the troubadours (pl.)?
8—Two-toed sloth is what?
9—West Indies (abbr.).
10—Myself.
11—What do you call two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to same vehicle?
13—In certain Poe poem, what "clank, and clash, and roar"?
14—What is that part of house which is on uppermost floor, immediately under the roof?
16—Adjective and noun suffix.
17—What is a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection?
19—Who is one of characters in "Porgy and Bess"?
21—What was the ancient capital of Phoenicia?
22—The Aloades tried to pile what mountains upon Pelion?
23—Arabia (abbr.).
24—Musical note.
25—What is another name for a prima donna?
27—Wordsworth wrote the poem "We are ——."
28—What mountain of Asia was named for a British surveyor?

Down
1—What do you call the entire clothing of feathers of a bird?
2—What is name of an old French measure corresponding to English oil?
3—What is a city of west-central Paraguay?
4—Person who takes no part in a contest or controversy is what?
5—Tensile strength (abbr.).
6—What French city is famed for a Gothic cathedral?
9—What English author was very fond of fishing?
12—Football team is often called what?
15——— Hill was the scene of Battle of Bunker Hill.
15—What Italian town is famous as birthplace of St. Francis?
18—What is a writ for arresting a person?
20—Worker or sweeper on a road.
21—City of Amiens, France, is on what river?
23—What do you call the class of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
26—What suffix signifies "having the nature of"?
27—Symbol of selenium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Rosmer Keller

"Do we know a brunette by the name of Mabel?"

Today's Quotation

He who will work aright must never rail, must not trouble himself at all about what is ill done, but only to do well himself. For the great point is, not to pull down, but to build up, and in this humanity finds pure joy.

—GOETHE

In Lighter Vein

Has Something There

Famous operatic soprano Galli-Curci was repeatedly criticized for singing off pitch, a criticism which she accepted lightly.

Told on one occasion that she might do well to heed the critics' advice, she replied:

"I've made a million dollars singing off pitch. I would be foolish to improve my voice now."—Milwaukee Journal.

His Old Trade

During the last war Sir Ian Hamilton once went out of his way to review a Home Guard cavalry troop in England. All went well until a wag in the crowd happened to recognize a horse that was used in the baker's morning delivery route.

He sang out, "Baker!" Immediately the animal came to a dead stop. Nothing could budge it out of its tracks.

But then the funny-man's voice was heard again, "Nothing today, thank you!"

Instantly the horse came to life and stepped briskly forward.

Brevities

Wendell Willkie still refuses to take sides in the political campaign. It may well be nothing short of the advent of wintry weather will drive him down off that fence of his.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

A curious male tosses in this question: Will women in the armed services accept the term "veteran" when they're mustered out?

'Thank You, Warden'

A letter to the London Daily Telegraph reads:

Sir: I was recently granted leave to visit my home, which had been damaged by a flying bomb. As I mounted the stairs, knowing well the sort of job awaiting me, I discovered that every scrap of fallen plaster and window glass had been removed, the floors and furniture swept, carpets rolled back, and all in a state which we in the Navy term "squared off." On inquiry, I found that I owed this act of consideration to some wardens (who were complete strangers to me).

May I express on behalf of the many Service men who have left their homes to the tender mercies of the Civil Defence Services, our very real gratitude? It is that "little extra" gesture, beyond the already widespread responsibilities of their service, that makes the kindness all the more appreciated.

A Sailor

The Taffies—*Eureka!* By PALMER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Up-Hill Job* By LE PELLEY

OO-OH, BUD... COME ON OUT AND GO FOR A WALK
OH, COME ON... JUST A SHORT WALK...
DON'T WANT TO...
WHY DON'T YOU COME IN...
NO, YOU COME OUT... LET'S WALK TO MY HOUSE
WHAT ARE YOU PEEVED ABOUT ?
THIS MUST WEIGH 50 POUNDS !" I SHOULD BE ON TO YOU BY NOW !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh!* By RODGERS

Found Betty Ann fussing with a little bottle of her mother's perfume today.
And what did she do but pour a drop or two of it on her doll!
"Here, I'll give you some too," she said.
"Oh no you don't!" I wagged.
But she did— and how!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Swan Song* By THE HAGERS

WEASEL, YOU REMEMBER JOE TEAL, OUR OLD COLLEGE CHUM
HI THERE, JOE! YOU USED TO SING BASS IN THE DRAKEVILLE U. GLEE CLUB.
HOW ABOUT A ROUSING CHORUS OF THAT SONG THAT USED TO BRING DOWN THE HOUSE!
STOUT-HEARTED MEN
NOT EVEN A STOUT-HEARTED MAN CAN TAKE THAT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A People's Peace"

The world today has little question about the wisdom of Clemenceau's famous quip: "War is too important a matter to leave to generals." There would be equal approval for a paraphrase: "Peace is too important a matter to leave to leaders." It is true, as Governor Dewey said in Portland:

> This case is too important . . . to be dependent on the life span and continued friendship of two or three individuals.

This newspaper has repeatedly pointed out that the foundations of peace must be built in the understanding and resolve of the people. When the people of the United States, for example, understand that the surest way to keep war out of America is to keep it out of the world they will approve effective American participation in collective security. When the peoples resolve that gangsters can no more be allowed to run loose on the streets of the world than they can be permitted to terrorize their local communities, they will help to organize a police force which will not be a debating society.

We welcome, therefore, Mr. Dewey's reminder that:

> The pages of history are littered with treaties proclaiming permanent peace made privately by rulers of nations and quickly and publicly broken.

It would be well for those who have been thinking of the peace as a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin deal to let the lessons of such history sink in. Each citizen must judge for himself what part the individuality of leaders plays in peacemaking, but it is undeniable that for democratic countries the construction of peace is a democratic business, and there "are no indispensable men."

There would be no question about a fourth term today did not a certain number of Americans believe that Mr. Roosevelt is especially equipped to carry through the war and negotiate peace. But it is already clear that peace negotiations cannot be carried very far in the same way the war has been conducted—secretly. Much of the work is already under way through such conferences as Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks. Some organizations, such as UNRRA, are already functioning.

Moreover, in the United States, Congress is going to take a decisive part. Already representatives of the Senate are working in close accord with Secretary Hull, who has also called into consultation Mr. Dulles as Mr. Dewey's representative. In a fundamental sense, the peace must be "a people's peace"—one which they will understand and continue to support. There is a role for leadership. But that role is not in determining the broad outlines of the peace; it is rather in helping the people to understand how peace can be kept. We wish that the leadership in both parties were more courageous and explicit in performing that task.

Wash or Wipe?

> The man who never in his life
> Has washed the dishes with his wife
> Or polished up the silver plate—
> He still is largely celibate.

An editorial on this page a few days ago implied that husbands should naturally prefer washing dishes to wiping. A debate on this question led to an office symposium which revealed that, out of nine queried, six preferred wiping, two washing, and one had no preference. It is only fair to state that two of the six were willing to wash under certain circumstances: one when he was in a hurry, "because women take all night," and the other (who is an old softie) when he sees what dishwater is doing to his wife's hands.

The wipers' reasons summarized were: "Hate to get my hands greasy"; "I splash too much"; "Hate the pots and pans," etc. The washers said: "The wiper always has to put 'em away" and "The problem of the wet dishtowel is too much for me."

Most male helpers know (from bitter experience) why they are not allowed either to wash or to wipe certain pieces of china. For the same reason, one colleague lost his dishwashing job when he raked up a handful of cup handles from the bottom of the dishpan.

These days, of course, no one has a maid. So each may be content to agree with the dishwashers' poet, Christopher Morley (who, by the way, washes):

> And though I grant that I have prayed
> That we might find a serving-maid.
> I'd scullion all my days, I think,
> To see Her smile across the sink!

For a still happier smile, what about saving up now to buy that postwar electric dishwasher?

Teamwork That Wins

Steady union leadership had its part in averting the worst threat to war production in Massachusetts by halting the Eastern Massachusetts bus strike. While some erratic union officials showed up and strikes opened on three divisions of the 860-mile system, the more sober labor groups helped to hold the line until an unexpected way out was found.

One labor leader strove against a strike on his division until 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, getting up again at 7 to be at a State House conference. Such labors of solid union men are typical of much unnoticed union effort to support uninterrupted operation of the war plants.

Vital help in the settlement was also furnished by State labor officials of Massachusetts. The State labor agencies of the country have been overshadowed by the dominant powers of the War Labor Boards. Yet James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, have quietly cleaned up many a labor deadlock.

Finally the War Labor Board, whose clumsy handling of a bonus question in Washington had built up the grievance of the men, retrieved itself by bringing out the expedient which fended off a strike of 1,800 bus drivers. Regional Chairman Saul Wallen engineered approval of payment by the company of group insurance for the men, retroactive to June, 1943. This gave them the margin of income they sought.

The responsible men guiding labor relations generally possess notable personal ability, great persistence, and much ingenuity. They have to.

Finnish Armistice

It was one misfortune of Finland to be a small nation led by a group with a firmly fixed view of history while all around were big nations changing their minds. Or so it must have seemed to Finnish leaders. There is no doubt today that both Germany and Russia were pursuing long-term policies of mutual animosity. But the camouflage for these policies—the 1939 Russo-German pact and the war which followed—put Finland in a vise.

The main terms of armistice between Finland and the Anglo-Russian Allies place heavy burdens on Finland. By what may be an ironic twist of fate for Finland, the United States was not at war with that country and so had no part in the armistice. But Secretary Hull did warn Finland again and again to make efforts to get out of the war sooner.

It will perhaps be easier to understand the motives back of some of these terms, in so far as Russia is concerned, if we remember that Russia has an opportunity to wrest mastery of the Baltic from Germany, a goal the Russians missed in World War I. Thus, in peacemaking as in warmaking, Finland finds herself unhappily placed in a vortex of Great-Power rivalry.

Aside from this, however, the persistence of the Finns in the war has to some extent alienated free-world opinion. They are paying not only for the prewar mistakes of big Powers who should have been readier to check aggression, but for the mistakes of rulers who so feared the Russian threat to Finland that they could not see the greater German threat to Finland and the whole world.

Promoting Safety

While the crash of the Dewey train and more serious recent rail wrecks re-emphasize the need for additional safety devices to forestall these episodes, the past year has seen the most rapid action ever taken by the railroads in the interests of safety.

A dozen major railroads are actively engaged in intensive tests of train-phones, by which the engineman or conductor or both may converse with the dispatcher or even with another moving train. Already perfected so that the physical elements function successfully, it appears probable that the end of the war will witness the most widespread installations of this additional safeguard to train movements.

Yet, as in all industry, the "human element" is a factor against which no carrier may completely protect itself. A lapse for a few moments, a forgotten train order, a moment of inattention, and even the most costly and effective safeguards are nullified. That the railroads are trying their best to minimize every possible form of lassitude by employees or mechanical failures of equipment promises even safer operation.

Congress to Recess Until After Election—
News Item.

The Storm and a Book

In the path of the hurricane we found ourselves in our tucked-in inland town about thirty miles from the coast. So safe our village seemed and yet, remembering 1938, we lost no time.

We fastened the shutters, removed potted plants, took in the porch furniture, picked peaches and pears and filled every bathtub, pitcher and kettle with precious cold water. For in our rural community, where each family has its own artesian well, functioning only when power from the distant power plant is on, water, we know, must be hoarded in case, as during the last hurricane, we should be without electric current for over three days. Rushing our preparations, neighbor called to neighbor, "Better batten down the hatches."

Hastily we collected our odds and ends of candles, located our flashlights, cleaned any old lamps we had and trimmed the wicks. "The storm is moving very fast," said the broadcasters.

Ready for what might happen, we saw the scudding clouds grow darker, felt the humid air grow thicker, heard the first quick drops that broke the stillness, caught the urgent threat of stirring wind among the tree-tops as the world about us suddenly became alive. The rain came down in torrents. The tempest roared. Would the great trees of our New England village once again weather the gale?

Branches struck the jutting cornice, sharp rain arrows hit the windows, loosened blinds slammed and, just as the radio commentator was narrating how completely Atlantic City was inundated, the electricity went off.

* * *

Nothing now to compete with the noise of the storm. In the darkness, we made our way to our candles and soon the tiny torches of candle-glow took the place of glaring lights. The fury of the storm increased. We thought of our giant oak that spread its great limbs above our roof, of the elms that lined our village street like ancient sentinels, of our few cherished white pines, landmarks, that for generations had marked our hills. Would these survivors of past storms prevail once more? Would they bend with this storm and hold fast?

With one hand I held my candle and with the other my book, "Joseph, The Provider." A great book for a great storm, I thought, as I read, "Down into the well of the abyss sank Attar-Tammuz as evening star, but as morning star it was certain he would rise up out of it. This we call hope and hope is a precious gift." This security that Joseph felt in both pit and prison came with reassuring force.

Hour after hour passed, until at midnight, the book was finished and I knew the storm was abating. I read the closing paragraph as a long lapse came between the blasts, "For a man who uses power only because he has it, against right and reason, he is absurd. If he is not today, he will be. And it is the future we are interested in. Sleep in peace. Tomorrow, in God's providence, we shall take our way back into the quaint and comic land of Egypt. And so endeth the beautiful story and God-invention of Joseph and His Brothers."

* * *

I closed the book. I took up my candle and went to bed.

The dawn awoke in splendor and, oh, so still it seemed. Now a small voice could be heard. The ground was strewn with leaves, twigs, and branches. The saturated ground was fragrant with fall.

Joining a troupe of neighbors we walked the length of our village street. Yes, many trees had been uprooted. Here a tall poplar, there a locust, here half a tall maple, there a number of gnarled apple trees. The lines were down. The corn was flat. The sunflowers had succumbed. But glorious as ever stood the old oak, the ancient pines, and the long double row of century elms. All the little white houses of our street were safe. The tall tower of our beloved first meetinghouse still lifted toward the blue its weathervane.

We greeted each other with cheers. We swapped stories of the storm, as once again the neighborliness of the small town marched. Women with tank-gas ranges called, "Come over and use my stove." "I'll bake your meat in my oven." While towards the house on the hill, that still retained an old cistern, moved a line of foolish virgins with their pitchers.

And, as for three days we moved in a world reminiscent of those "good old days," without lights, radio, telephones, refrigerators and bathroom privileges, we, like Joseph, felt that we had "gone back into that quaint and comic land of Egypt."

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Postwar Welfare

The Bookshelf

Women who wonder what there will be for them to do after the war are promised plenty of neighborly service opportunities by Agnes E. Meyer in JOURNEY THROUGH CHAOS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3).

Mrs. Meyer, the wife of Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, in February, 1943, turned reporter and made a tour of 26 war centers, studying juvenile delinquency, inadequate housing, race conflicts, and other phases of social chaos.

Offhand, Mrs. Meyer's story might seem out of date now, with the nation focusing its attention on reconversion, but she reminds her readers that "the fundamental problems that shine through these surface happenings remain unsolved."

How to bridge the "great contrast" Mrs. Meyer found "between our mechanical genius and our social limitations"? In general, she is an advocate of local rather than Federal initiative, but believes that in many cases there must be uniform standards set by the Federal Government in fields of education, health, nutrition, and general welfare. "But this authority," she adds, "must not be arbitrary or capricious. It must be hedged about by clearly defined legal and administrative processes, with a view to the centralization of policy and the preservation of local autonomy and freedom."

Extension of unemployment and health insurance, she thinks, will contribute to national stability, but "only through the integration of the individual with an active, meaningful world will we achieve the genuine security which economic security alone can never give," she adds.

Through wider participation in the administration of local affairs, thus helping its neighbors, America will, Mrs. Meyer is confident, get rid of its "cold and heartless society where tolerance and quiet contentment . . . are almost non-existent."

Mrs. Meyer is optimistic about the postwar community welfare services in the United States. The war, she thinks, has awakened people to their responsibilities. She found women's clubs and schools more aware of the job to be done than before the war. In several cities, chiefly Cleveland, Ohio; Wichita, Kansas, and Orange, Texas, she found orderly approaches to war problems that probably will not be abandoned with V-Day.

As for the question of public vs. private welfare effort after the war, Mrs. Meyer sees successful public operations in some fields revealing "new, subtler, and more difficult problems that would force private organizations out of their old routine into a vigorous experimental leadership." M. H.

Dewey Was the Morning

> O Dewey was the morning
> Upon the first of May,
> And Dewey was the Admiral
> Down in Manila Bay;
> And Dewey were the Regent's eyes,
> "Them" orbs of royal blue!
> And Dewey feel discouraged?
> I Dew not think we Dew.

—EUGENE FITCH WARE ("Ironquill"), 1841-1911, in the *Topeka* (Kan.) *Daily Capital*, May 3, 1898.

Will the Little Steel Formula Stand?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The battle of the prefixes is beginning again in Washington. It's been a long time since any public or private citizen has expressed concern over deflation. Inflation has been the bogey that persuaded the Administration wages had to be frozen, price ceilings established. But today if only in whispers one hears mention of deflation and its disastrous economic effects. The "pro-de"- and "pro-in"-flation forces are mustering their recruits.

Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, says he is as scared of deflation as he is of inflation. War Mobilization Director Byrnes rushes through industrial reconversion plans designed to head off deflation. The avalanche of argument descending on the Nation's capital that calls for scrapping the Little Steel formula are portents of the struggle. Perhaps the growing pressure of those urging relaxation of the Little Steel formula is the most significant sign of this coming battle.

War Labor Board Chairman Davis quite frankly believes that a change in the formula is coming because of the coming end to the German phase of the war. C. I. O. President Phil Murray promises his followers the formula will be cracked. Hardly anyone doubts it must go, but how, when, where?

A pronounced crack in the formula appeared last week with the receipt by the board of two wage-panel reports. One concerned the C. I. O. United Steel Workers' demand for a 17-cents-an-hour wage boost. The other dealt with an A. F. of L. petition that the Little Steel formula be adjusted upward.

While the steel-panel report confined itself to findings of fact, facts were so stated that it could easily be interpreted as recommendations for a change in policy. A report to the board on the rise in the cost of living added arguments for a change. While there may be dispute over the percentage change in cost of living, there is no dispute that it has increased more than the wage rate permitted under the freeze.

While this issue is really economic, it is fast becoming political, just as every topic arising these days becomes a political issue. Were the President in any way to appease labor on this wage-freeze issue prior to elections, its political repercussions would be obvious. Roosevelt would be charged with playing politics with the Nation's economic future. Still the Republicans are hardly in a position to criticize, for they, too, have called for a change in the Little Steel formula.

When the German phase of the war ends, Government officials foresee a 40 per cent reduction in war production. Overtime and time-and-a-half, except on those war contracts devoted to licking the Japanese, would be out the window. Some official forecasters anticipate this would mean a drop of $30,000,000,000 in the Nation's pay envelopes. Some of this drop, so the argument goes, could be taken up by permitting a wage boost. Some labor leaders are even asking for the same pay for 40 hours' work that the workers have been getting for 48. But as Mr. Byrnes said, "That's a fine goal—if you can win it."

If the Little Steel formula's days are numbered as is the persistent rumor here, it could come by outright revision at the President's order. There will be public hearings shortly at which all parties can put themselves on the record. Then by the middle of October the WLB should be able to make recommendations to the President. That would be in ample time for the President to act before the elections—if he wanted to.

What is more generally believed is that the President will before then promise rather than perform a thawing of the formula.

The Little Steel formula which for two years has held wage rates practically constant was an anti-inflation measure. With every assurance that production levels will fall on V-E Day, that in the following months from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons may be temporarily unemployed, it is not anti-inflation measures that are interesting economists but anti-deflation action. And granting labor one last boost in wage rates before the war is completely over may be justified as anti-deflationary. Should it also prove good politics, who is the President to object?

Reparations—Another West Wall

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

It would be a good omen for future peace if the United States, Britain and Russia could now issue a joint statement on reparations policy to be applied to Germany.

With the West Wall being flanked as well as penetrated, it may be later than even we, the victorious peoples, think. Are we prepared for unity at this moment? If we are not, then we are unprepared for peace. The key to control of aggression is Allied unity. There is no substitute for this—not in any blueprint of the most clever devising. And almost any plan could be made to work so long as the will to unity among the Allies prevailed.

The reparations question glows—or, one might say, bristles—with opportunities to test this will to unity. The glow will brighten, or the bristles sharpen; it depends on whether reparations policies are formulated on sound economic and moral principles or determined by the chance factor of who happens to be on whose land as the last shot whistles into silence.

A pre-victory declaration is needed on what and how Germany shall pay, and the chief ends to be served by billing her—as, for example, reconstruction of devastated countries, prevention of German military recovery, a lesson to the German people and so forth. This would help to avoid frictions among the Allies after the war. It would provide a measure for judging conflicting Allied claims against Germany. It should help to prevent reparations discussions from degenerating into a race for postwar spoils: the European markets once served by Germany, for example.

There is reason to believe that much progress has been made in Allied councils toward agreement about reparations. References to this subject were made in Teheran dispatches. They have occurred also in reports from Washington and London. The question of German labor reparations has been handled carefully. If the Russians want that form of reparations, it seems agreed they should have it.

The implication would seem to be that the others will have a right to some other balancing payment, like wanted German goods, in place of labor. There also seems to be a general agreement that cash reparations are unfeasible. It seems agreed that stating the size of total reparations in terms of cash would be confusing to peoples who have to learn that such payments can be taken only in goods and services.

Already development of war industries has over-equipped several countries in certain lines and the threat of unbridled competition in these suggests the need of special international arrangements to prevent postwar economic frictions from becoming political frictions among war-time allies. Into this picture the reparations equation must be fitted.

A layman can hardly know the precise state of Allied parleys on reparations. These may have advanced even more than any of us suppose. Even so, a statement is urgently needed. It should constitute a commitment by the Governments to their collective peoples, a guide for future public opinion as to the faithfulness of governmental professions. It is also required as an educational force, to accustom popular thought to economic realities as contrasted with the demands that mere emotion might impose, either on behalf of harsher or softer treatment of the enemy.

The question of the national and international good, as contrasted with purely sectional interests in some countries, must be explored in full daylight. When this is done the people will be better equipped to consider and approve sound policy-making in this field.

One gauge they have available even now, of course; that is, that reparations should be so designed as to provide no country—and especially no one of the Allies upon whom will fall the responsibility of controlling German propensities for aggression—with a questionable economic advantage.

A statement now, based on principles, would help to assure that the advantages and disadvantages of Allied reparations policy would be fairly shared. It would help to remove one of the possible causes of frictions which German leaders hope will develop after this war to give Germany another chance at dominion.

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